

Khaddam, Rumsfeld hold talks

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam had lengthy talks Monday with U.S. special envoy Donald Rumsfeld on the Middle East and Lebanon with the American side reporting "some progress." The first round of talks lasted more than three hours and the two men later met again for a further session. The official Syrian news agency SANA gave no details of the first meeting other than to say it had covered the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon. The talks were also being attended by U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Richard Murphy. Mr. Rumsfeld told reporters before the second meeting that he would be flying later Monday night to Israel, leaving Mr. Murphy behind "to make further efforts to secure some stability between Lebanon, Syria and Israel."

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Hassan returns

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday returned to Amman concluding a private visit to Britain during which he and the Duke of Gloucester jointly opened an exhibition on Islamic architecture, which was organised by the Anglo-Arab Chamber of Commerce. Prince Hassan was received at the airport by Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Force Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief Islamic Justice Ibrahim Al Qattan, President of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al Bayt Foundation) Nassereddin Al Assad and senior Jordanian officials.

Hayden arrives today

AMMAN (J.T.) — An Australian delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Bill Hayden will arrive in Amman Tuesday on a four-day official visit to Jordan, during which he will meet with Jordanian senior officials.

Yugoslav defence chief in Cairo, may visit Jordan

CAIRO (AP) — Yugoslav Defence Minister Admiral Branko Mamula arrived here Monday on a Middle East tour that will also take him to Jordan, the official Middle East News Agency said. Adm. Mamula will hold discussions with his Egyptian counterpart Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala on Tuesday, a Yugoslav embassy spokesman said.

1 more dies in Kuwait blasts

KUWAIT (R) — The death toll from a string of bomb attacks in Kuwait last month has risen to six with the death of one of 87 people injured in the blasts, an official statement said Monday. A total of 25 men, including Iraqis, Lebanese and Kuwaitis, will go on trial before a state security court on Feb. 11 charged with premeditated or attempted murder in the attacks.

Boussissou buried in Cairo

CAIRO (AP) — The funeral took place here Monday of leading Palestinian poet Muene Boussissou, who died of a heart attack in London last Monday aged 57. At the time of his death the poet was cultural adviser to Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat and also worked as a journalist.

Heseltine begins talks in Riyadh

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia's defence and aviation minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, and British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine Monday discussed military co-operation between their two countries. Saudi officials said, Mr. Heseltine had two hours of talks with Prince Sultan, attended by the Saudi chief of staff, General Mohammed Al Hamad, and the commanders of the army, air force and navy, the officials added.

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'Obeidat outlines cabinet's planned approach towards various issues

New government upholds democratic values, pledges enhanced citizens' role

By Lamis K. Andoni and Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times staff reporters

AMMAN — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat pledged Monday to deepen and enhance democratic life in Jordan and said he would strive for full participation by all citizens in public life to the best interests of the country.

Mr. 'Obeidat, delivering his new government's policy statement to parliament, also pledged to uphold Jordan's supreme ideals and principles in accordance with His Majesty King Hussein's wishes and the people's aspirations towards a better future for Jordan and all Arabs.

The prime minister stressed that the Palestinian issue is "not a political card for Jordan to play with, nor is it just a humanitarian concern with which to sympathise and for which support is due, but is an issue upon which the existence, security and stability of Jordan depends."

He said his government will spare no effort in strengthening the Jordanian Armed Forces and in establishing a "People's Army" to back them, and will work to consolidate the country's achievements, at the national level as well as abroad.

The new government will fight corruption and poverty wherever they exist, Mr. 'Obeidat said, and the Kingdom will press ahead with its development projects in all sectors — educational, cultural, social, industrial, agricultural and others.

The prime minister said his government will work towards ending the Iran-Iraq war through peaceful means, and towards finding a solution to the Lebanese problem through bringing about a withdrawal of Israeli and other non-Lebanese forces from that country. He also pledged to strive for Arab unity, Islamic solidarity and international co-operation, and hailed efforts to bring Egypt back to the Arab and Islamic fold.

Following are major excerpts from the government's policy statement:

In the light of experiences of the past, the government will work

hard with all its capacity and capabilities to achieve reform and development in the following fields:

"Since the army is the fence of the nation, the government will work towards supporting its strength and providing it with arms and equipment to enable it carry out its duties efficiently."

"The government will work to carry out the orders of His Majesty the King to form the 'People's Army' regardless of financial difficulties."

"The 'People's Army' will be the support of our armed forces. We will also work on the same level to develop our security system in order to maintain security, stability and peace of the nation."

"The government will work towards strengthening brotherly relations between citizens so that Jordan will remain an example for other Arab countries with achievements and developments which would be fulfilled with the presence of a strong army and people's solidarity behind a wise and aware leadership."

Fight against corruption

"This government believes that only clean hands deserve confidence and only a honest leadership is qualified to deal with citizens and ask their co-operation and loyalty. The government will not tolerate any deviation, corruption or illegal profit regardless of reasons or motives."

"The government will strike hard at any hand that stretches for public money or meddles with public interests. The first requirements of confidence between the government and citizens is the conviction of the citizen in the honesty of the government."

"The government will make the

hardest effort to achieve its aims and will return to your esteemed council for opinion and consultations in order to attain best results for the benefit of our nation in a brotherly atmosphere, friendship and positivity which marks this country and its people."

"We will work towards deepening and supporting the concept of democracy and consultations and responsible participation in order to allow everyone contribute to the building of the nation and defending its sovereignty. The government will leave the chance open for every citizen with legal rights to express his opinion and choose with confidence who he trusts to convey his view. By shaping the legislative, judicial and executive authorities we will be closer to a more balanced society, built on a solid basis which is our constitution we have vowed to adhere to in co-operation with all citizens under the wise leadership of the King."

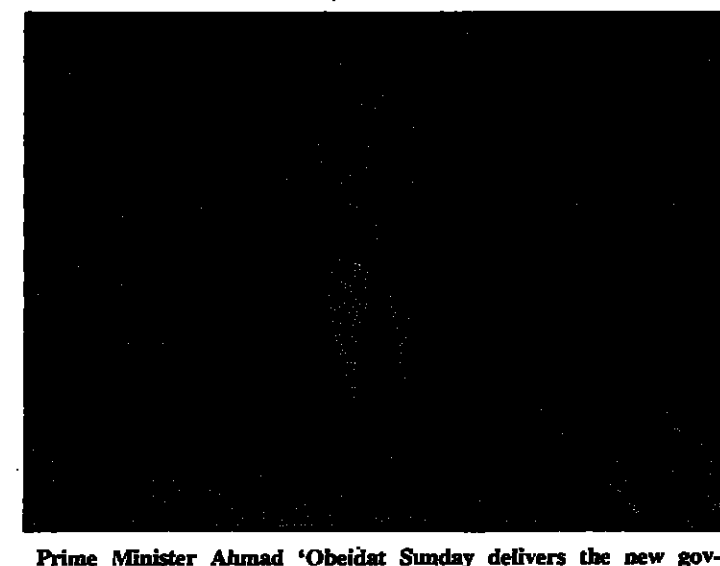
"This government does not come out of void and is not emerging towards the unknown. Its work is an integration and continuity of the previous governments' tasks and an asset for future governments to follow."

Culture and education

"The government will be concerned with various elements which form the human culture and thought and will support elements of the citizens' character while at the same time catering for a physical fitness which would demand adequate medical care for all and the improvement of situations in local hospitals and health centres throughout the Kingdom."

"We will concentrate also on a clearly planned policy for educational, cultural, social and information institutions to guarantee the deepening of feelings of national commitment and belonging. In the field of education we will work towards balances between the spreading and expanding of education and between educational level and content. We will work hard to develop the educational curriculum in a way to link it with the development plans for human power. The edu-

cational system will also be developed in a way to match the requirements of this age while maintaining the Arab Islamic civilisation and identity."



Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat Sunday delivers the new government's policy statement to parliament (Petra photo)

from high values.

"In the economic sphere, the government will make it a priority to maintain the momentum of our national economy and to preserve a suitable atmosphere for local and Arab investments and the creation of new opportunities for such investment. We will also extend full support for joint Arab economic action."

"This government will direct the country's activities and potentials in a balanced manner and will give support to all initiatives that serve the national interest within the concept of achieving social justice and equitable distribution, by following the course of social and economic planning and through tax legislations."

"Since social security is closely linked with national security in all societies, this government will give it due consideration and will work towards expanding and increasing the scope of social welfare in its three dimensions: medication, protection and development for all sectors of the public."

"This government will support the programmes of departments concerned with the preservation of the environment and the protection of land and will also support housing projects for limited-income families in rural and urban regions."

"The government will give special attention to the information media to enable it to reflect the country's sincere image. This government will exert all efforts towards involving the citizen in its work and in gaining what is useful particularly those which emanate

(Continued on page 3)

Klibi rules out summit postponement

BAHRAIN (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi has ruled out postponement of an Arab summit planned for March 30 in the Saudi Arabian capital, Riyadh, the official Saudi Press Agency reported. It quoted Mr. Klibi as telling the daily newspaper Okaz in an interview that his talks with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal had covered preparations for the meeting. "The summit will convene on the date previously set," it quoted him as saying. The Kuwait news agency earlier this month quoted official sources in Riyadh as saying the summit might be postponed for the second time because of inter-Arab differences. The summit, the first since a meeting in Fez, Morocco in September 1982, was due to have been held last November. But Saudi Arabia postponed it because of inter-Arab differences including fighting in Lebanon and the split in the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Israel's 'resettlement' plan adds urgency to situation, King says

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Israel's plan to "resettle" Palestinians living in refugee camps in the occupied Arab territories to new sites in the Jordan Valley has added urgency to the need for a speedy solution to the Palestine problem. His Majesty King Hussein said Monday.

In an interview with the U.S. magazine Newsweek, the King said that the Israeli plan is aimed at evicting the Palestinians from their homeland, and this situation calls on Palestinians and Jordanians to speed up efforts for a solution.

Israel has announced that it plans to "relocate" the refugee camps in the occupied territories to the Jordan Valley and the move has drawn severe protests and rejection by Palestinians.

The danger posed by the Israeli plan, "which we believe is the first step towards possibly persuading them to move across the river to Jordan," is one of the reasons that prompted Jordan to decide to re-open talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on joint moves in Middle East peace efforts, the King said.

"I feel strongly that we Palestinians and Jordanians should put our house in order," he said.

Jordan believes that any solution to the Palestinian problem should involve the Palestinians themselves, the King said in reply to a question why Jordan decided to re-open talks with the PLO, which Jordan supports as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine.

The King also expressed conviction that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat is strong enough to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians.

Jordan has never been afraid of threats, and is ready to face up to them regardless of wherever they come from, the King said, in reply to a question on Syrian hostility towards joint Jordanian-Palestinian efforts for peace.

'Mubarak is welcome'

The King also said that there are no plans at the present for tripartite talks between Jordan, the PLO and Egypt. "But there are a lot of contacts, certainly between us all," he added.

Asked whether it is possible for Jordan to resume full diplomatic relations with Egypt, the King replied: "Short of a comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli issue, it would be very, very difficult when the Israelis (are in Cairo). But the contacts are extremely close with Egypt. I have personally invited an invitation to President (Hosni) Mubarak. He is more than welcome to visit us in Jordan."

Jordan's support for Iraq in its war with Iran is based on the fact that Iraq is right, the King replied to a question on the Gulf war. "If the whole tragedy grew out of differences over borders, obviously the solution would be through negotiations. Iraq has been responding positively to every initiative to bring about negotiations," the King pointed out.

"I can only come to the conclusion that Iran has other objectives in the area. If Iran is seeking, as appears the case, to create a sectarian division between Sunnis and Shi'ites, to destroy Iraq, Iraq is our front line," King Hussein declared.

Following are some of the que-

sions and answers in the King's interview with Newsweek:

Question: How are Jordan's relations with the United States right now?

Answer: Normal. I have constant contact with the president, and I personally respect him. (But) Certain aspects of U.S. policy over the recent past have been indeed unfortunate. There are questions relating to how the Lebanese problem is to be resolved, how the Arab-Israeli conflict can be resolved, and what the U.S. role is.

Q: Last week, your minister of information said one reason Jordan cannot proceed with the Reagan plan is that Washington did not fulfil its promises to get Israeli forces out of Lebanon and to force the Israelis to put a freeze on new West Bank settlements. Were these promises actually made?

A: The concept was unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Unfortunately the Israelis are still there. And there was a U.S. commitment to move for a freeze of all settlement activities. I thought all along that Washington should take a very serious view of these Israeli activities that have gone unchecked and threaten now to make it almost impossible for us.

Q: The Reagan administration has reportedly told Israel that it wants to supply Jordan with equipment for a unit that could be used in emergencies in the Gulf. Can you comment on this?

A: This whole concept of what has come to be known as a rapid deployment force is worth concentrating on. Jordan throughout its history was reacted to the need for help and support by any of our Arab brethren. There is no creation of a new force. The Jordanian Armed Forces would respond to the needs of (others) whether we received help from the United States or we didn't. There may indeed be circumstances where the United States could not help or intervene, where only Arabs can help Arabs... there is an obvious gap that is growing in terms of our own military capability. We hope that somehow this can be rectified, and hopefully from the United States.

Q: You will turn to the Soviet Union for arms if the U.S. fails to supply them?

A: I am not threatening. We turned to the Soviet Union once. There was no alternative, and we will work to secure our needs. But its not do this or else. We like to secure them from our traditional sources — and we hope we succeed.

Q: How is your health?

A: I've had an intestinal hemorrhage. They haven't found anything serious so far. There are tests that cannot be carried out here, so I need to go abroad to have them. to the United States. But every day I'm seeing an improvement.

Q: You're one of the longest serving rulers in the world. After so many years of experience, what is your chief ambition now that you've survived so much, lived through so much, accomplished so much, what is your ambition?

A: My ambition is not for myself, my ambition is for the people I've been proud to serve throughout my life, and to this cause I've dedicated it all and to the future generations to come that they may be able to live in greater dignity, with peace and with security, and if there is one ambition left, it is to somehow influence matters in that direction. And that's what I'll try to do to the end of my life.

More grenades found near Al Aqsa Mosque

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli police investigating a plot to blow up Jerusalem's Al Aqsa Mosque Monday found three more army-issue grenades near the Islamic site, a police spokesman said.

They were hidden in cloth sachets at the Lion's Gate entrance to the ancient walled city, he added.

Police linked the grenades with an attempt to blow up Al Aqsa, one of Islam's holiest shrines, last Friday.

The attempt was thwarted by

Arab night watchmen who spotted several men hauling explosives over the walls of Haram Al Sharif, which houses Al Aqsa.

The gang fled leaving behind 19 grenades, 13 kilograms of explosives, ladders and scaling equipment. Police say the grenades are from the same Israeli army batch that has been used in about a dozen grenade attacks on Muslim and Christian shrines in the past two months.

Jordan condemns Aqsa sabotage attempt, page 3

Lebanese army destroys opposition militia tank

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese army destroyed an opposition militia tank in renewed fighting Sunday amid fresh diplomatic efforts to activate a military disengagement plan, military sources reported.

They said a wire-guided anti-tank missile destroyed a tank of the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia that had been shelling army positions in the mountains above Beirut.

At the same time state-run Beirut Radio said U.S. envoy Donald Rumsfeld had returned to the Lebanese capital after a one-day visit to Amman.

Mr. Rumsfeld is involved in a new bid to activate the stalled disengagement plan as the first step to a peace settlement in Lebanon.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan meanwhile stressed the government's commitment to the plan despite its rejection by PSP leader Walid Junblat, who has vowed to fight until Mr. Wazzan and President Amin Gemayel resign.

The tank's destruction followed lengthy clashes in the mountains

between the army and the Syrian-backed PSP.

Beirut Radio said army positions on the Souk al-Gharb ridge overlooking Beirut came under heavy artillery bombardment later.

In a separate incident, it said, two Lebanese army military policemen were wounded by gunmen in Beirut's poor southern suburbs, which are controlled by Shiite Muslim militia.

In Damascus Saudi Mediator Rafiq al-Hariri had talks with PSP officials and was expected to meet Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam to seek Syrian support for the disengagement plan.

Mr. Junblat was reported to be in Tripoli for talks with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, one of the harshest critics of the Lebanese government.

The Libyan News Agency JANA, monitored in Beirut, said Mr. Junblat had talks with Mr. Qadhafi and his number two Abdul Salam Jalloud. Palestinian leaders opposed to Mr. Yasser Arafat attended the talks, JANA said.

Mr. Gemayel's government froze relations with Libya last November because of its refusal to withdraw a battalion of troops from the Syrian-occupied Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon.

In Beirut, repeating the government's determination to keep seeking agreement on the disengagement plan, Mr. Wazzan said: "We shall remain tolerant and continue to stretch out our hand."

"The government wants to see stability prevail throughout the country."

"It wants people to be able to move about and to return to their plants and shops, and children to return to their schools and all to return to their comfort, stability and tranquillity."

Elie Salem in Rome for talks

ROME (R) — Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem arrived in Rome Monday to ask Italy to maintain its commitment to the Multinational Force in Beirut, airport and official Lebanese sources said.

Italy, along with the United States, France and Britain, provides troops for Beirut but while the others have renewed their commitment to the force, Italy has begun reducing the number of its soldiers in the city.

In a visit expected to last three or four days Mr. Salem will meet Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and the foreign and defence ministers to discuss the Lebanese situation, Beirut Radio said earlier Monday.

Lebanese political sources said Mr. Salem could also discuss the possible use of Italian observers in a security plan that would disengage Lebanon's main forces.

He would also bring up the question of a projected Italian loan of \$120 million to finance several projects in the country, Beirut Radio added.

The meetings will also cover the results of talks held by Mr. Craxi and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Friday.

Mr. Salem visited Britain and France last week.

The Italian government has come under increased pressure to withdraw its soldiers for fear they might become bogged down in the country's internal fighting following attacks on the U.S. and French contingents.

Earlier this month it began to pull more than 600 of its 2,100 soldiers out of Lebanon as part of what Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini termed a "balanced reorganisation" of its forces.

The move has frequently called for peace in Lebanon and has met Mr. Gemayel twice during his visits to Rome.

Benjedid eliminates opposition to reforms

ALGIERS (AP) — Algeria's President Chadli Benjedid has begun his second five-year term in office with a purge of leftist militants who long opposed his moderate and pragmatic reforms.

Three prominent leftists, including former security chief Ahmed Draia, were dropped from the Central Committee of the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN), and five of the eight army officers in Mr. Benjedid's government have lost their jobs.

The new prime minister, Abdul Hamid Brahimi, 47, is a Harvard-educated economist who has warned that Algeria needs "hard work and austerity" instead of Socialist rhetoric to survive in the economic crisis affecting all countries of the Third World.

The 54-year-old President Benjedid was virtually unknown in Algeria when, as army colonel commanding the Oran military region, he was chosen in 1978 to succeed the late Houari Boumedienne.

His reforms have made him so popular that few Algerians refer to him other than by his first name, Chadli. His first gesture on coming to power was to abolish the hated

exit permits introduced by Mr. Boumedienne. And in five years as president, he has carried out a quiet revolution to transform the authoritarian Socialist regime that his predecessor modelled on that of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Boumedienne's "Democratic People's Republic" was a one-party state with a rubber-stamp parliament, a rigidly state-controlled economy and a nominally "non-aligned" foreign policy that rarely diverged from the line set by Moscow.

On the surface, the structure of the Algerian state has remained virtually unchanged. Mr. Benjedid, while avoiding abrupt reversals of policy, moved steadily over the years to ease out extremists, tone down Mr. Boumedienne's dogmatic Socialism and move away from the hard-line "steadfastness" of Arab nations bitterly opposed to any Middle East peace settlement.

Since beginning his second term earlier this month, Mr. Benjedid has stepped up his reforms — as though he finally felt freed of the Boumedienne heritage. Visiting chiefs of state are no longer taken to lay a wreath at Mr. Bou-

medienne's grave and almost all reference to the former president has disappeared from the state-run media.

Mr. Benjedid is the only member of the military "Revolutionary Council" set up in Mr. Boumedienne's 1965 army coup who still remains in the nation's leadership. He no longer uses his army rank and has not been seen publicly in uniform for more than four years.

The FLN is still the only authorised political party. But it is the largely civilian government, rather than the party or the army, that determines the nation's policies.

And the new Algerian government, largely purged of its army officers and leftists, includes many young Western-educated technocrats like Mr. Brahimi and Mr. Mohammed Aberkane, minister for foreign trade and a graduate of Rutgers University in New Jersey.

Restaurants have been ordered to remain open during the fast of the month of Ramadan for those wishing to ignore the fast. The action is unprecedented in this country where Islam is the state religion.

The fifth FLN Congress in December unanimously nominated Mr. Benjedid as the only candidate for a second term as president.

Mr. Benjedid moved quickly to remove Prime Minister Mohammed Abdelkader, a member of Mr. Boumedienne's old guard, and replace him with Mr. Brahimi and an almost exclusively civilian government.

Foreign Minister Ahmed Taieb Ibrahim and Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi, both Mr. Benjedid appointees, retained their jobs. Mr. Ibrahim is largely credited with initiating Algeria's recent rapprochement with neighbouring Morocco eight years after the two nations almost went to war over the Western Sahara.

And Mr. Nabi has helped to revive Algerian industry by breaking up some of the top-heavy state monopolies and encouraging a gradual return of private enterprise.

Because Mr. Benjedid decided in 1979 to stop borrowing on world financial markets, Algeria has one of the Third World's highest credit ratings.

Tension high between Israelis, Lebanese

By G.G. Labelle

Associated Press

HALLOUSSEY, Lebanon — Israel's occupation army is meeting anger and resistance from the Shiite Muslims, whose friendship Israel had hoped would help hasten the exit of Israeli soldiers from South Lebanon.

During just one night this week, in and around Sidon, Israeli patrols met two roadside bomb attacks.

In this village of small cement block houses, townspeople daily set ablaze tires and sit in at the mosque to protest the Israeli arrest of their sheikh, the local Shiite religious leader, and the bulldozing of his house into near rubble.

In Jibehit, the mosque wall is adorned with posters showing a young Shiite who villagers say was shot dead by Israeli soldiers without cause. In Aadoun, the town's sheikh complains bitterly that nine Shiite youths arrested by the Israelis in December are still being held.

The incidents and accusations reflect rising hostility within South Lebanon's Muslim population toward the occupying Israeli forces, whom the Shiites say are hurting them physically and economically. The Israelis, they charge, have overstayed their welcome.

The villagers in Halloussiey, 12 kilometers northeast of Tyre, pointed to the rubble of Sheikh Abbas Harb's house and the ruins from huge tires leading up to it.

In Kfar Talous, 30 kilometers to the northeast where the Israeli Army Information Office is located, the major in charge said that the destruction of a village sheikh's house could only happen "in the most extreme circumstance." But he would check with Tel Aviv just to make certain no such thing

had happened.

One half hour later, the answer came from military headquarters in Israel. Yes, Sheikh Harb had been arrested. His house had been bulldozed. He was still being held, suspected of "terrorist activities."

Maj. Zeev Nathan, the information officer in Sidon, said that Israeli patrols in South Lebanon were coming under increasing attack from gunfire, grenades, mines and roadside bombs.

In the past, Israel blamed all such attacks on Palestinians, but Maj. Nathan acknowledged that now radical Shiite Muslims are believed to be behind many commando assaults.

Maj. Nathan said 17 attacks had occurred between Jan. 1 and Jan. 25, killing one Israeli soldier and wounding seven others. Other sources said the number of attacks was even larger. One Israeli official in Lebanon, who asked not to be identified, said nine Israeli soldiers had been injured in South Lebanon in just one week of January.

Whatever the number, the attacks are part of a pattern that puts the Israelis at odds with, rather than on the side of, the people of South Lebanon.

First came an attack on an Israeli patrol. Then Israelis surround the area. They search houses, they make arrests. The soldiers are afraid of another attack. They are not models of politeness. Anger grows on both sides.

Two Israeli officials in Lebanon on separate occasions acknowledged that some Israeli soldiers disobey or disregard orders and policies aimed at making things easier for the Lebanese. "The soldiers are interested only in staying alive," said one. "Their security comes first."

One Israeli officer, speaking privately, said that the Israeli presence in Lebanon had to be "a

burden" for the local people. For their own safety, soldiers had to stop and search cars crossing the Awali River into the south. The Lebanese were annoyed and angry at the delay. The movement of farm goods was being slowed.

Maj. Nathan said the Israelis were trying to "ease the pressure" at the Awali crossing. Soon they would be opening an inspection station that could handle six to eight lanes of vehicles at once. They had just started a shuttle bus service from the river to the edge of Sidon so that people no longer would have to cross the bridge on foot.

On the coastal road from the Awali River to the Israeli border, many pine trees and walls that served as windbreaks for citrus orchards have been toppled to prevent attacks from the roadside on Israeli patrols. In some areas, orange, tangerine and lemon trees have themselves been cut down.

On Jan. 7, two Israeli Centurion tanks, cut down and converted into armoured personnel carriers, roared along Riyadh Solh Street, Sidon's main shopping thoroughfare, and shot up at least nine parked cars. The move came after a parking ban, ordered by the Israelis to protect against possible car bombs, was largely ignored.

Hassan Nahoui, owner of a Sidon toy shop, and others complained that people were frightened to go out shopping or unwilling to spend money in the climate of uncertainty.

The greatest anger is from the mostly poor Shiite Muslims. "The villagers in Jibehit complained about Lebanese who had joined Shiite militias set up by the Israelis to help patrol Lebanon."

"They have sold themselves to Israel for a salary," said one man.

Another called the Israeli-backed militiamen "our internal Jews... traitors."

Israeli museum cancels Smithsonian display

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel cancelled an archaeology display in Washington because the Smithsonian Institute refused to include objects from occupied Arab territories, the director of the Israeli museum, Martin Weil, said Sunday.

Mr. Weil said the U.S. museum had initially planned to include about 20 objects from areas captured by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war in a display of Israeli archaeology, but changed its mind.

He accused the Smithsonian of turning the exhibition into an entirely political affair.

"The Smithsonian compiled a list of what they wanted to display. Months later, I received a letter saying they would not use some of the objects because they were contested items," Mr. Weil told Reuters.

The exhibition, which was to have opened in May, would have included about 200 archaeological items, mostly from the Israel Museum.

Two years ago, a show of Israeli archaeology planned at New York's Metropolitan Museum was cancelled for similar reasons.

Beirut suffering from power shortage

By Kate Dourian

Reuters

BEIRUT — A baby girl who died of burns when a candle in a hospital nursery set fire to her incubator during a blackout this week has become a symbol of Lebanon suffering under a power rationing system.

Zahra Ghazzawi died of burns while asleep in her incubator only two days after her birth when a nurse lit a candle in the nursery during an unscheduled power cut and the breakdown of the hospital generator.

A leaky oxygen tube sparked the fire which was sucked into the incubator and hospital staff were unable to save the baby.

"I am getting together a group of my women friends for a demonstration against this injustice," said one housewife. "This poor baby would not have died if the electricity was on."

Lebanon's main power stations have become targets for Lebanese militiamen, who, while bent on killing each other, appear to derive pleasure from depriving the pop-

ulation of electricity.

High tension cables feeding the capital have been reduced to tatters by heavy shelling and repair work has been slow because of the continuing violence in the affected areas.

The electricity authority imposed the rationing system in September. Zahra Ghazzawi became the first indirect victim of the power shortage.

During the power cuts Beirut has been rife with rumours of scandals linking the prolonged delay in restoring normal supplies with huge profits being made from the sale of generators.

Lebanese businessmen moved quickly to supply the blacked-out city with generators. In the past five months one billion Lebanese pounds (\$170 million) worth of generators have been sold, according to business sources.

One salesman said his profit from one month's sales of generators was three million Lebanese pounds (\$500,000).

Perhaps the most unpopular man in Lebanon today is Musbah Natour, the director of the ele-

ctricity company whose name ironically means "lantern" in Arabic. He has nevertheless bravely agreed to be guest at several radio talk shows only to receive a rush of telephone calls from irate citizens who sometimes expressed their anger in less than polite language.

An all-night curfew has fueled even more anger from the average citizen, who, unable to purchase a generator at today's rising costs, is forced to stay at home while deprived of the use of his television set.

One family unplugged its car battery to connect to a portable television set and silence the groans of their children.

People complain that because of the erratic rationing programme they are forced to complete chores like laundry and ironing at odd hours and are unable to use their refrigerators and freezers effectively to keep food.

Milk has disappeared from the market and imports of frozen goods are down.

Most Lebanese agree that the eerie darkness which envelops Beirut at night is harder to bear than the constant thud of artillery.

Major OIC aim is to liberate Jerusalem

CAIRO (R) — The Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), representing more than 750 million Muslims around the world, was founded in 1971 by Saudi Arabia's late King Faisal and King Hassan of Morocco following the burning of Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem.

The Jeddah-based organisation is almost a Muslim United Nations with political, economic, cultural and other committees.

The main aims of the 45-member body are to cement relations among the world's Muslims, seek solutions to their problems and enhance the Islamic faith.

Another major aim is the liberation of Israeli-occupied Jerusalem, one of Islam's holiest sites.

An important body in the OIC is the Jerusalem Commission, chaired by King Hassan, whose tasks include canvassing support for Arab rights in the city and helping its Muslim inhabitants.

Since the OIC was founded, four Islamic summits have been held, the latest in Morocco earlier this month at which a resolution was passed inviting Egypt to resume active membership.

Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak said Monday his country accepted the invitation to resume its place in the OIC, suspended after Cairo signed its 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

The foreign ministers of Muslim countries also meet periodically to discuss topics that do not need summit endorsement.

Arab countries form a major power within the OIC and their influence prevails on crucial issues.

The pollsters asked a total of 1,200 adult Israelis the question: "Recently there has been a dispute in Israel about mixed housing of Jews and Arabs in the same building. What is your position — are you for or against mixed housing?"

About 17 per cent of Israel's 4.1 million people are Arabs. Most of them live in Arab towns and villages in the Galilee, in the north of the country, but there is a large Arab minority in Haifa, which is a mixed city, and in Jaffa.

The issue has taken on national importance because of a dispute between the Arab population of Nazareth and the Jewish population of upper Nazareth.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show
21:55	News Summary
22:00	Evening Show
22:30	News in Arabic
23:10	News in Arabic

BBC WORLD SERVICE	
06:00	News
06:30	Rock back the Clock
07:00	World News
07:30	Arabic News
08:00	World News
08:30	Arabic News
09:00	World News
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11:00	World News
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19:00	World News
19:30	Arabic News

RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz	AM & 90 MHz FM
1.5	partly on 4500 KHz SW
07:30	Light Music
08:00	News
08:30	Morning Show
09:00	News Summary
09:30	Morning Show
10:00	Pop Session
10:30	News Summary
11:00	Pop Session
11:30	News Summary
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19:00	Pop Session

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	
10:00	Exhibitions
10:30	Exhibitions
11:00	Exhibitions
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12:00	Exhibitions
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19:30	Exhibitions

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT	
20:05	Cairo (EA)
20:15	Baghdad (RU)
20:30	Abu Dhabi (RU)
20:45	Cairo (RU)
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NEWS IN BRIEF

King condolences Al Sa'ih family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday delegated deputy Chief of Protocol Fawwaz Abu Tayeh to convey his condolences to Al Sa'ih family on the death of the late wife of Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sa'ih.

Euro parliament head due to visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — The president of the European Parliament, Mr. Piet Dankert, will lead a delegation to the Middle East at the end of February. The tour is to include Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Israel and consideration is to be given to the present crisis in Lebanon and the appropriate actions to be taken by the community, a spokesman for the community said. The resolution of the Parliament to send the mission to the region was taken on Dec. 15, in the session following His Majesty King Hussein's speech.

Phosphate director leaves for Yugoslavia

AMMAN (Petra) — Director-General of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company Wasif Azar left for Yugoslavia Monday afternoon on a five-day visit. In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Azar said that during his visit, he will hold talks with the Yugoslav minister of foreign trade and representatives of fertilisers producers on the export of Jordanian phosphate to Yugoslavia.

Anani, Spanish envoy review trade

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Dr. Jawad Al Anani, Monday reviewed in a meeting with the Spanish ambassador in Amman, Emilio Menendez del Valle, the economic and commercial relations between Jordan and Spain.

Kayed made Ports Corporation chief

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has decided to appoint Yassin Al Kayed as director-general of the Ports Corporation in Aqaba. Mr. Kayed was the director-general of the Water Supply Corporation before its merger into the newly-established Water Authority with Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani as director-general.

Lecture on occupied lands' economy set

AMMAN (Petra) — The Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee's Secretary-General Fuad Bseiso will deliver a lecture Wednesday at the Jordanian Economists' Association headquarters about the current economic situation in the occupied homeland. This lecture is part of the Jordanian Economists' Association cultural season for 1984.

Zawaydeh tipped for housing job

AMMAN (Petra) — Shafiq Farhan Zawaydeh will be appointed as director-general of the Housing Corporation in succession to Mr. Hamdallah Al Nabulsi who was appointed minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment in the newly appointed cabinet, according to a report by Jordanian News Agency, Petra. Dr. Abdullah Al Zuhri will be appointed chancellor at the Prime Ministry, the Petra report went on to say.



Members of the cabinet who Monday attended the meeting of the Lower House of Parliament at which it was decided that the sitting member for the Nablus constituency should step down (Petra photo).

Nablus deputy loses appeal, seat

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Lower House of Parliament Monday decided to drop the membership of Abdul Karim Al Mofadi and declared his seat for the Israeli occupied West Bank constituency of Nablus, vacant.

Mr. Mofadi, one of six members who represent Nablus, was declared "to be not fit to continue representing his constituency" by the parliamentary Appeals Committee.

According to article number 75 of the constitution, "anyone who

serves more than one year in prison and is not pardoned by the King, is unfit to take his seat in the assembly."

Mr. Mofadi was sentenced in 1976 to 11 years in prison with hard labour and a fine of JD 3,000 for "the possession of opium and trading in it."

The government later reduced the sentence to five years and Mr. Mofadi was released in 1981.

The Appeals Committee, however, said that the reduction of the sentence cannot be considered a

pardon and, since Mr. Mofadi spent more than one year in prison, he would have to relinquish his seat.

The parliament then opened the door for nominations for the vacant seat of Nablus.

Elections will take place in a future, unspecified session.

Members of the parliament will elect a replacement from among their number, because it is impossible to hold by elections in Nablus.

Queen chairs organising meeting on Jordan anthropology symposium

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday chaired the preparatory meeting of the committee organising the symposium "Anthropology in Jordan: State of the Art" which will be held under her patronage on Feb. 25 - 28.

Queen Noor reviewed the progress that has been made in organising the forthcoming symposium.

Attending the meeting were Dr. Abdullah Oweidat, minister of culture and youth and antiquities, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, president of the University of Jordan, Dr. Adnan Badran, president of Yarmouk University, Dr. Ali Mahafidha, vice-president of Mu'tah University, Dr. Ahmad Sharkas, director-general of the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA) and chairman of the co-ordinating committee, and Ms. Lipda. Layne, the co-ordinator.

The symposium will be held at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Dr. Sharkas explained that the aim of the symposium is to explore the field of anthropology in Jordan, both the anthropological research which has been conducted in Jordan and the teaching of anthropology at various educational institutions in Jordan.

Among the goals of the symposium are: To discuss the findings of anthropological research conducted in Jordan and to review work currently in progress; to aid the universities and other academic institutions in Jordan in designing future programmes in anthropology; to enliven the relationship between socio-cultural anthropology and archaeology, and to aid the DLDNA in compiling a national bibliography of anthropology in Jordan and to develop an inter-library loan programme in this field.

To this end, those Jordanian scholars who have been trained in anthropology and who are involved in the teaching of anthropology in Jordan have been

invited to take part in the symposium in order to review the current state of the art of this important field. Dr. Sharkas said.

Included amongst these are scholars from the occupied West Bank.

In addition to local scholars, international experts with experience in Jordanian anthropology or who are currently involved in teaching anthropology in Jordan have been invited to contribute papers.

In all, it is expected that 27 scholars will participate, covering the major aspects of anthropology in Jordan.

Ms. Layne explained that: "Most of the papers will be in socio-cultural anthropology, a field which has been relatively neglected in Jordan."

The papers will discuss, she went on to say, various aspects of the local communities in Jordan, the methods and techniques of anthropology and the relationships between nomadic and settled peoples of Jordan.

In addition, some papers will be devoted to other sub-fields of anthropology, such as physical anthropology and archaeology.

"Particular emphasis will be given to the relatively new field of ethno-archaeology as a means of enlivening the relationship between socio-cultural anthropology and archaeology in Jordan," Ms. Layne added.

Queen Noor commended the timeliness of "this groundbreaking symposium" and expressed her hope that it will lead to further understanding and stimulate future development in this field.

Awqaf ministry criticises Israelis over Aqsa attack

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs has denounced the evil attack on Al Aqsa Mosque last Thursday.

In a statement issued Monday the ministry said the explosion in Al Aqsa was not the first incident and will not be the last in view of the Israeli plan to obliterate the Islamic holy shrines in Palestine and the deep meaning these holy places have for the people of Palestine and the Islamic and Arab world.

The Awqaf Ministry warned Muslims of the dangers threatening them and appealed to them to live up to their responsibilities in order to liberate Al Aqsa and save it from the Israeli hegemony and conspiracies.

The ministry also appealed to the international community to preserve the simplest principles of

freedom of worship. "Muslims everywhere should exert every possible effort and to mobilise their powers to save Al Aqsa and liberate the holy places and to prevent the enemy from achieving their evil intentions," the statement went on to say.

At least two men were spotted by Arab guards as they tried to scale the walls of Haram Al Sharif, enclosing Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock shrine.

Both men fled, leaving behind enough explosives to cause high casualties and heavy damage.

Police suspect that the men intended to attack Muslim worshippers at Friday prayers in Al

Aqsa and the Mosque of Omar.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri described the attempted Zionist attack on Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock as "an ill-harboured Israeli attempt aiming at the Judaisation of the occupied Arab lands in order to empty it of its residents and obliterate its Islamic and Christian holy places".

The minister said that Israel claimed to have discovered the plot in order to cover their tracks and to enable them to engineer new conspiracies at a future date.

Mr. Masri added that this evil attempt re-emphasises that Israeli plots are continuing and that Jordan has warned against them and has appealed to Arabs and Muslims to rise to such challenges in order to save the land, people and holy places.

Arabyat, company head confer on education

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ministry of Education Secretary-General Abdul Latif Arabyat received in his office Sunday the visiting chairman of the British company Ewe Bank Preece, Sir Donald Howely, and reviewed with him the educational developments Jordan has recently made.

Also discussed were ways of strengthening relations in the educational field between Jordan and the British Council.

Sir Donald arrived here Friday on a week-long visit to Jordan at the invitation of the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) for talks with JEA officials on the construction of the Aqaba-Amman 400 k.v. high voltage power line.

Sir Donald will also meet senior Jordanian officials during his trip.

Kana'an to inaugurate planning talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Social Development Abdul Salam Kana'an will Tuesday open a seminar on "Defining Planning and Goal" organised by the General Federation of Jordanian Women in co-operation with the Institute of Public Administration. The two-day seminar will discuss the importance of planning, scientific methods for defining goals as well as working papers submitted by societies and clubs in the country on their 1984 plans.

Top U.S. pianist to give two concerts in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — The American Cultural Centre here is to sponsor two public concerts by a leading American pianist and musician, Martin Berkofsky, who last performed in Jordan in 1981.

Mr. Berkofsky was born in 1943, in Washington, D.C., and has studied under such piano masters as Mieczyslaw Munz, Konrad Wolff and Richard Hauser.

He has been heard in the United States and abroad as a soloist with

major orchestras and in numerous radio and television broadcasts in many parts of the world.

Mr. Berkofsky's two concerts in Amman will be held at the Royal Cultural Centre Thursday and Friday, February 2 and 3 at 8:00 p.m.

Tickets are available at the Royal Cultural Centre, and at the American Centre, Jabal Amman, Third Circle. Ticket price: JD 2 per concert.

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'Obeidat outlines new government's policy

(Continued from page 1)

Development projects

"The government will continue to build vital projects, especially in the fields of electricity, water, road construction and transportation. These fields have witnessed a remarkable development lately and necessary steps will be taken to ensure that projects in these fields will secure the economic needs of the country.

"The government will support all productive sectors including industries, metrology and energy projects.

"The government will pay attention to ensure balanced geographic distribution of economic projects. It will combat against poverty everywhere and will continue its policy of subsidising bread and securing good quality consumer goods at reasonable prices, in addition to imposing supervision and control over the prices of consumer goods.

Agriculture sector

"The government is fully aware that developing the agriculture sector should no longer be postponed because agriculture has become a basic element in maintaining the nation's stability and security. Therefore, the following will constitute the basic policies of this government in this regard: "Efficient exploitation of agricultural land; increasing, diversifying and regulating agricultural output; increasing agricultural production and effecting planning for marketing agricultural products.

"The government will regulate work among the various departments concerned with agriculture so that each department can carry out its functions without intruding on the rights of the others.

"Expanding the marketing of agricultural products in local markets and abroad will also be a main objective of the government, for it is the best way to rid the agricultural sector of the sharp fluctuations in prices and sales.

Energy resources

"The government will continue what the previous government has started in seriously searching for

new sources of energy. Benefiting from the early findings of oil in Jordan is a major objective of the country.

"We shall also work on implementing programmes to maintain present energy resources and ensure their proper exploitation and to develop alternative sources.

Palestinian issue

"We salute the steadfastness of our people in the Israeli-occupied territories, and promise to fulfil our material and moral obligations to them, and to continue to support their steadfastness and to help them face the schemes of the Israeli occupation forces.

"Jordan does not view the Palestinian issue as a political card that can be used nor as merely a humanitarian cause to sympathise with.

"The Palestinian question is the fundamental cause of Jordan on which Jordan's existence, security and stability depend on.

"Therefore, the government will stay faithful to the Jordanian people to support the Palestinian people and the Palestinian rights.

"Jordan will stay faithful to this pledge and will work, in co-ordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and all Arab countries, on putting an end to the Israeli occupation and to regain Arab rights.

Arab solidarity

"The government will work to enhance the foundations of Arab solidarity. We shall call on fraternal Arab countries to commit themselves to dialogue, co-operation and co-ordination which will enhance mutual trust and will enable the Arabs to achieve unity in the economic, developmental, military, educational and political spheres.

"We believe that each and every Arab country should work within the framework of the Arab League Charter and that polarisation and formation of opposing Arab axis inflict a grave damage upon the Arab Nation and its future. Hence we will always concentrate on, at every level and at Arab and international forums, points that unite the Arab countries instead of points of differences.

"All sincere efforts should be

exerted to put an end to the Iranian war and the Lebanese problem in order to enable the Arab Nation to direct its efforts and capabilities to counter the Zionist attack.

Support for Iraq

"Jordan will continue to support Iraq in its just defence of its land and rights. Jordan also supports Iraq's desire for peace and calls on Iran to respond to the repeated Iraqi calls for peace negotiations to solve the conflict. The government also calls on all Arabs to help Iraq, while supporting all good efforts to put a near end to the war.

Lebanese problem

"Jordan's position towards the Lebanese problem is based on the principles of fraternal nationalism and on a deep understanding of the dangers caused by the Israeli occupation of parts of Lebanon and the deep divisions among the Lebanese people. We call for efforts to end the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon so as to let that Arab country to treat its wounds and solve its internal problems in an atmosphere of freedom and security.

Egypt's return

"The government also believes that the dangerous age our nation is passing through and the ferocity of the attack it faces compels us to work to thwart all conspiracies that aim at giving our enemy the chance to deal with each Arab separately and isolating Egypt from the Arab World and Arab causes.

"The Arab decision to isolate Egypt in 1979, however, was not emotional but was compelled by the political conditions in Egypt. The decision was taken by the Arab countries, then, to straighten and rectify the course Egypt was adopting.

"A new Egyptian policy marked by open mindedness towards Arab issues has emerged. Egypt is now expressing the wish to build bridges with the Arab Nation and Jordan welcomes Egypt to return to the Arab fold. Jordan will create the suitable atmosphere which

will allow the Egyptian people, with all their resources and great potentials, to return to the Arab Nation and help it face its issues of destiny and dangers.

Arab, Islamic unity

"Jordan had been blessed by the first rays of Islam and we will remain faithful to this heavenly message and will preserve this enlightened spirit, free of fanaticism and extremism. Thus, we can preserve the true spirit of Islam. In this context the government will work towards bolstering solidarity among Arab and Islamic nations and will do its best to encourage any Arab and Islamic development, and will also support all Arab and Islamic causes and strengthen ties between them.

"The government will follow in the footsteps of King Hussein and his wise policies in international relations. These policies have won for Jordan the world's respect, because Jordan has always been keen on building bridges of co-operation and mutual respect with all peace-loving nations with the aim of achieving world peace and justice and the respect of U.N. principles. The government will follow the policy of direct dialogue with all nations in order to serve the interests of Jordan and the Arab World in accordance with the principles that we believe in and defend.

"The government believes that solutions for our domestic and external problems can be found through faithful and true co-operation among all citizens so as to build a better future for our children so that we can tackle our issues with confidence.

"Therefore, the government will present to you all the problems and will offer its ideas and views for solving them. This government will call on parliament and the public to co-operate in solving them.

"Finally, before you is the government's policy statement and this government pledges to have the speech from the throne as the best guideline for its political action.

"With this statement I now call on your house to voice your confidence in this government in accordance with Article 54 of the Constitution. May God bless you all."

Ministry issues figures on foreign workers

AMMAN (Petra) — An official in the Labour Ministry has said that the number of work permits issued to Arab and foreign labourers during 1983 totalled 58441.

Arab workers numbered 32,277, of whom 28,287 are Egyptians, while Asian workers registered 23,754, distributed as follows: 4,396 Indians, 3,143 Pakistani, 4,959 Sri Lankans, 2,373 Turks, 2,380 Chinese, 1,117 Thais, 1,416 Koreans, 813 Bengali, 452 Japanese, and 187 nationals from various Asian countries.

In addition to the above figures, there are 1931 workers from Europe and 234 workers from the U.S. here, while there are 246 other workers from various parts of the world, the source added.

The Labour Ministry estimates the total number of workers employed in the Kingdom at about 130,000, most of whom are Egyptians who do not obtain work permits in view of their from obtaining residence permits.

Abundant copper reserves in south, says NRA head

AMMAN (Petra) — Copper ore is available in large quantities in the south of Jordan, particularly in the Wadi Araba area, some 70 kilometres east of the valley, according to engineer Mohammad Abu Ajamieh, head of geological researches and mining at the Natural Resources Authority (NRA).

Mr. Abu Ajamieh said that the NRA has signed an agreement with a British company to conduct technical and feasibility studies on the project. The agreement also includes a feasibility study to establish a copper factory with a production capacity of 3,000 tons a year, Mr. Abu Ajamieh added.

The NRA, Mr. Abu Ajamieh said, last year shipped 630 tonnes of the copper ore to an industrial laboratory in Chile.

The selection of Chile was based on previous studies whereby experiments on the extraction of copper from the ore by several means were conducted, and were found to be the best methods for extracting the metal from Jordanian copper ore.

Experiments on samples dispatched by the NRA have started and will continue for six months, following which an economic evaluation and final reports will appear.

Preliminary experiments show that Jordanian copper is among the highest quality in the world containing 99.9 per cent copper, he said.

Metrology course slated

AMMAN (Petra) — A ten-day training course on metrology will be held in Amman on March 3 with the participation of a group of trainees from national Arab departments of standardisation and metrology.

The course programme, to be organised by the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM), includes lectures and practical exercises in industrial and legal metrology in addition to field visits to industrial and scientific institutions as well as firms in Jordan.

Meanwhile, another training course on quality control and its applications in the foodstuff industry is scheduled to open here in mid April.

The course, which is being organised by the AOSM in co-operation with the Department of Standardisation and Metrology at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism in Jordan, will include lectures and practical training in quality control in industry, methods of establishing quality control sections in factories, quality control in the foodstuff industry, and methods of testing samples.

Specialists from the International Standardisation Organisation (ISO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) will be taking part in the course lectures.

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Diary

IT SEEMS that competition between the dissolved National Consultative Council (NCC), and the restored Lower House of Parliament persists, for in their private talks members of the Parliament reject the idea of comparing discussions of the NCC to those of the Lower House. "We are the real representatives of the people, and, therefore, we can express their aspirations better and discuss issues openly," a parliamentarian representative from the West Bank remarked recently. Other members who were present during the conversation agreed, affirming that the discussions of the Parliament are "by far more interesting and daring" than those of the NCC. "After all," one member commented "proudly," "we are the real thing!" But that is not all. All of comparison between the NCC and the Lower House of Parliament extend to include the method of discussion. Parliament members express the view that the NCC "has broken a parliamentary tradition" by allowing its members to discuss issues while sitting instead of standing. "It has always puzzled me when I watched NCC members (on television of course) discussing issues while sitting," one member was heard as saying to another. "Well, I think they had been members of the NCC long enough to get used to speaking to themselves," commented another member cunningly.

A SURPRISING lack of co-ordination within the British Commonwealth last Thursday evening obliged the Amman diplomatic cocktail circuit to hot foot it between Third Circle and the Holiday Inn. The trouble was that India's 33rd anniversary of Republic Day celebrations, held at the residence of its Ambassador Pyare Lal Sanotshi, clashed with the Australian National Day binge. Most of the double-booked guests opted for the Indian party first where the food was up to and beyond its usual standard, and only left for a recording of the ambassador's Republic Day speech appeared live in television. Had the motive for a quick getaway been because the Indian do was "dry", then most of the guests would have been surely frustrated at some reported ineffectiveness of the Holiday Inn barstaff. Some guests contended that gin was served neat with the tonic, which came separately, appearing only intermittently. But the food and the cake tasted good. Among the shuffling guests were the Foreign Minister, Taher Al Masri, the Mayor of Amman Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh and many ambassadors and their wives. Even Mr. Sanotshi himself turned up at the end of the Australian party in time to have a slice of the celebration cake. Incidentally, American Ambassador Richard Viets and his Soviet counterpart Rafik Nishonov were seen in a dark corner on the occasion having a very private and involved discussion.

FOLLOWING THE tremendous effort of the National Squash Team in achieving fifth place in the Second Asian Squash Championship, which ended in Amman last Thursday, a heart-broken member of the team felt the need to get it off his chest with regard to the Jordan Squash Federation, the organiser of the tournament. It appears that words such as "encouragement, better luck next time, sportsman, formal training, international experience" have been erased from the federation's dictionary, and replaced by "ridicule, stay at home, who's heard of international tournaments (unless it's held in Jordan of course), complained the squash player. The complaint was addressed to a newspaper columnist who printed it in full in his Arabic newspaper. Furthermore, the heart-broken squash player said that gifts donated or presented to the players in support of their achievements were, needless to say, channelled in the proper direction - "to those who deserve it least".

THE MINISTRY of Education in Jordan organises two eight-day examination sessions for the third secondary school students (Tawjihi) class every year. These General Secondary School Certificate Exams are held in January and June each year, simultaneously in all regions of the country. The January session this year was marred by at least two rather amusing incidents. In the first, a young man, engaged to one of the girls, taking the examinations sneaked into the examination hall and handed his fiancée a bunch of papers apparently containing the answers to the examination questions. He was confronted by the head teacher supervising the examination, who tried to stop him. But the young man did what he came for and escaped after a brief melee. Police was immediately called in to keep order and the next day a police force was posted outside the girls' school. No one yet knows what has happened to the intruder. During the same examination session, but in another hall in Madaba, the head teacher requested a bright student who was able to answer all the maths questions correctly to read aloud to the other students the correct answers. The girl was forced to do that under coercion and to escape embarrassment. It is understood that one of the less able students in the hall was a relative of the head teacher. What a shame!

The United States of America paid farmers in 1983 to produce less

In a world of abundance, hundreds of millions starve

AT FIRST glance, 1983 seemed an unlikely year in which to have been concerned with food shortages. The largest wheat surpluses in history are overflowing silos around the globe. The world's largest cereal producer, the United States of America, has paid farmers to produce less, and an area larger than Italy has been taken out of production. International prices for a number of basic foods - rice, wheat, maize, soybeans and edible oils - are relatively low.

Yet in spite of this apparent abundance of food, food consumption per head of population in many of the world's poorer countries is falling. Faced by this alarming paradox, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) has chosen to focus on food security. It is clear that for millions of people a reliable, secure supply of food remains as uncertain now as ever in the past. What is more, it would take only two or three poor grain harvests in a few major production areas to create disastrous shortages of food around the world.

What is food security?

The basic idea behind food security is simple: It is to ensure adequate supplies of food to the world's people at all times irrespective of climate or harvest, social status or income. Achieving this objective involves seeing the problem from two perspectives: the longer term one of ensuring sufficient food production to feed a rapidly expanding world population at prices that people can afford, and the more immediate problem of overcoming emergency shortages in particular countries and areas.

Edouard Saouma, FAO's director-general, explained FAO's view. "The ultimate objective of world food security", he said, "should be to ensure that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to the basic food they need."

World food production

The world's farmers have produced enough to feed everyone adequately in most years since the

1960s. Thirty per cent more food is produced today than 10 years ago. Taking the world's population as a whole, per caput food production shows a similarly steady, if less spectacular, increase of around 10 per cent.

Yet FAO estimates that more than 450 million people, or about ten per cent of the world's population, are seriously undernourished. If current trends in food production and population growth continue, FAO predicts that this number will increase by an additional three quarters of a million each month for the next 17 years to more than 600 million by the year 2000.

Wide variations in production are common within individual countries. Ironically, food shortages are usually most acute in rural areas, where the majority of the world's population, and its farmers, live.

In the 1970s, food production fluctuated widely from year to year in a number of countries, but the majority of countries in the Near East, Asia and Latin America, completed the 1970s with higher per caput food output than decade before.

Asia has shown the strongest growth in food production. Four low-income countries, accounting for some 40 per cent of world population, have made notable progress towards self-sufficiency in basic foods. India is close to supplying its own cereal needs, while China, Indonesia and the Philippines have lifted rice production to levels which ensure self-sufficiency in most years.

The situation in Africa is less promising. Thirty of the 43 developing countries in the region cannot produce enough food for their populations. Per head, Africans now have 10 per cent less domestically grown food available to them than in the early 1970s. On average, diets in African provide six per cent less energy than the minimum required for sustained healthy living.

In general the situation with respect to food production is most serious among the low income countries which must regularly import basic foods. In 1982, thirty-three out of 69 of the countries experienced a considerable reduction in the per caput supply of cereals. Many of these countries, although not the most populous ones, are in Africa.

Prospects for the low income, food deficit countries are made even more bleak by waning international generosity. Just six years ago, food aid accounted for three in every ten tonnes of cereals imported by these countries. Last year, food aid was less than two tonnes in every ten. Their food import bills have risen five-fold in the decade. High real interest

rates have made the cost of borrowing money to pay for these essential foods a crippling burden. Especially since many of these countries must also import their supplies of oil.

To make matters worse, the real prices of many agricultural export commodities, which provide developing countries with at least a third of their income, are at a 20 year low.

Paths to greater food security

The task of improving food security is complicated by the fact that it is influenced by factors which are only indirectly linked to food production. For instance, emergency food aid provided to prevent a crisis can, by relieving pressure on a country's treasury, free resources for investment in agricultural and future food production.

Food pricing policies can, according to how they are applied, either stimulate or reduce food production. A major problem has been that policies which provide cheap food in urban centres have often resulted in low prices being paid to farmers, robbing them of any incentive to grow more.

In recent years many countries have acted to establish food stocks as an insurance against calamities. By 1983, seventy-two countries had established food reserve programmes, 60 of these from the developing world. The farmer-owned reserve in the United States, as well as the large national buffer stocks established by such countries as China, India, Indonesia and Japan, have added greatly to the security of the world's food supply. But, the goal of establishing a global system of co-ordinated national food reserves has so far eluded the most strenuous efforts of planners.

The problem for the poorer countries is the enormity of the investment required to make food security possible. Improvements to land, irrigation and water management methods, better roads, communications and storage are essential, but costly, prerequisites. So too is research and development of farming, forestry and fishing systems. Food delivery and marketing methods also need constant refinement, while somehow the high costs of quality seeds and artificial fertilisers most of which are still imported, must be met from the national exchequer.

Trading problems are a formidable constraint on the agricultural development of many countries. The International Monetary Fund can now provide special credits to poor countries which face unusually high import costs, but this facility is inadequate by itself. National budgets are still burdened with the high cost of fuel and fertiliser imports.

As for exports, only huge increases in volume of agricultural

commodities exported by developing countries have enabled foreign exchange earnings to be maintained.

Action by FAO

As the U.N. agency responsible for food and agriculture, FAO has a major role in helping developing countries to strengthen their agricultural sectors. FAO's regular activities aim to strengthen global food production while special programmes covering emergency relief operations, prevention of food losses and improvement of fertiliser supplies are primarily concerned with immediate food security problems.

Financial investment in development projects has been greatly aided by the work of FAO's Investment Centre, which has attracted some \$22 billion in funds into agricultural and rural development. Major funding sources are the International Development Agency (the World Bank's low-interest loan arm) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Regional banks and funds financed by oil-exporting countries have also stepped up agricultural investment.

One of FAO's more recent major developments has been the establishment of the Global Information and Early Warning Scheme - an information network which monitors the day-to-day state of world food supplies and agriculture. The Scheme issues food alerts for nations under serious threat of shortages. In providing these warnings it draws upon data such as rainfall statistics, crop prospects, country-by-country reserve stock levels, international market conditions for staple foods, even shipping availability.

In 1982, FAO issued 27 alerts which enabled national planners to take early corrective measures. The alerts also warn donors of impending emergencies. Co-ordinated action of this kind was instrumental in blunting the effects of renewed drought conditions in central Africa in 1981 and 1982.

The world is now much better equipped to deal with emergency food shortages, but contributions to emergency reserve stocks are still far from adequate. The United Nations set up the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) in 1975 in the wake of a devastating famine in countries south of the Sahara desert. The grain is pledged and stored by donor countries until called upon by FAO to meet critical shortages.

Most of this emergency aid is handled by the World Food Programme, an agency established jointly by the U.N. and FAO to channel food aid to affected countries. An increasing proportion of emergency food aid is now used



A mother and seriously undernourished child - new arrivals at a refugee camp in Ethiopia. Civil strife and drought have driven hundreds of thousands of refugees into makeshift camps.

to assist refugees. Last year, for instance, 70 per cent of the World Food Programme's total emergency assistance went to refugees.

Aid is an important component in the food imports of many poor countries. Yet contributions have still to reach the target of 10 million tonnes of cereals a year, a figure set at the U.N. World Food Conference in 1974. Even recent changes to the Food Aid Convention, under which countries pledged to contribute food aid, only raised the total of commitment from 4.2 to 7.7 million tonnes of cereals annually.

Efforts to limit food deficits and to provide for emergencies are the prime tasks of several FAO programmes aimed specifically at food security. The Food Security Assistance Scheme, for instance, has secured some \$50 million in government donations for projects, including new storage facilities, improved communications and better marketing methods. The scheme has assessed the food security needs of 60 countries. Despite the vulnerability of these countries to food shortages, many of its proposals have remained unfunded for lack of donor countries.

Food security before armaments

The world's food supply remains seriously insecure, despite

widespread efforts and in marked contrast with the apparent abundance in today's international grain supplies.

Present food aid and emergency reserve targets remain modest when set against the widening food deficits in low income countries. Two million tonnes for the reserve and 18 million tonnes in annual food aid are considered more appropriate quantities to meet real needs. Furthermore, contributions by industrialised countries to the long-term efforts to increase food production continue to represent a minute fraction of their national resources.

Expenditure on armaments in the name of national security continues to dwarf expenditure on agricultural development. The military expenditures of the two superpowers exceed the entire value of all world trade in agricultural products. And the developing countries are now responsible for 75 per cent of all arms imports.

The pursuit of food security as envisaged by FAO will test human ingenuity and the commitment of nations for many years to come. It is not far-fetched to predict that unless the basic human right to an adequate diet is met, peace among nations will never be guaranteed. There is no doubt that food security is an integral part of national and, ultimately, global security. Its absence threatens both. - FAO feature.

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McEnroe beats Lendl for U.S. pro indoor tennis title

PHILADELPHIA (R) — John McEnroe extended his domination over Ivan Lendl by beating the Czechoslovak, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-3), Monday to win his third consecutive U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis Championship.

McEnroe's victory, his fifth in the last six meetings with Lendl, earned him \$54,000. Lendl received \$27,000 as runner-up.

"When there are two players as close as we are, little things can make the difference in a match," McEnroe said. "He played well, but he got some bad calls and bad breaks in the third and fourth sets. And I played a little better."

"I had so many chances I did not take advantage of. One or two years ago, I usually made good on all the chances I had. Now I am not able to," Lendl said.

Both players started quickly, until Lendl's first serve escaped him in the fourth game of the first set. A double fault, his fourth of the match to that point, gave McEnroe the service break he needed to take the first set, 6-3.

In the second set, the crucial service break again came in the fourth game, only this time it was McEnroe who suffered a lapse in concentration. A Lendl backhand crosscourt gave him a 3-1 advantage, which the 23-year-old Czechoslovak made stand.

Lendl, whose strategy was to go

for a big serve on both his first and second deliveries, served his seventh double fault on break point in the eighth game of the third set to give McEnroe the opening to take a 2-1 sets lead.

McEnroe's mental stamina seemed to make the difference in the final set, as he refused to quit despite a 3-41 Lendl lead. Two double faults by Lendl in the fifth game put the set back on serve. In the tiebreaker it was all McEnroe, as Lendl was repeatedly beaten by the American's serve. McEnroe, who served 19 aces in the match, won the tiebreaker, 7-3.

In the doubles final, John McEnroe and Peter Fleming (U.S.) beat Yannick Noah and Henri Leconte (France) 6-2, 6-3. The winning team split \$18,000 and the runners-up split \$8,400.

Gadusek defeats Hovarth to win Florida title

MARCO BEACH, Florida (R) — Fifth-seeded Bonnie Gadusek rallied from one set down Sunday to beat Kathleen Hovarth 3-6, 6-4, 6-1, in a \$100,000 tennis tournament and win her first professional title.

Gadusek, nicknamed "Animal" for her aggressive play, said afterwards: "I felt great about the match even after I lost the first set."

But she added: "Winning that final point was like climbing over a wall."

The final point was slow in coming, as fourth-seeded Hovarth, 19, heated back from 5-2 and fought off six match points over the seventh and eighth games of the last set.

Gadusek, 20, finally prevailed when Hovarth sent a backhand down the line just inches out on the seventh and final match point. The victory was worth \$10,000 for Gadusek. Hovarth, her neighbour and practice partner in

their hometown of Largo, Florida, earned \$9,500.

Gadusek said: "When I woke up this morning, I opened my balcony door, looked out over the Gulf of Mexico and yelled 'this must be my day'."

She added: "It was tough because I had so many match points and didn't put them away."

"But I just kept telling myself, 'forget about the last point and go to the next one', and it worked."

The match, the first professional meeting between the pair in the United States, ended their litigious record at two-all. They met previously in the Italian, French and German Championships, all like this tournament on clay.

In the doubles final, the Czechoslovak team of Hana Mandlikova and Helena Sukova beat Anne Hobbs of Britain and American Andrea Jaeger 2-6, 6-4, 6-2. The winners split \$7,000 while the runners-up shared \$3,000.

Australia scores modest total against Pakistan

ADJELAIDE (R) — Pakistan off-spinner Ejaz Faqih bundled out Australia's four top batsmen Monday in a one-day World Series Cup cricket match.

His bumbling flight and spin helped contain the early run-rate. But the tail-enders stepped up the pace and Australia scrambled to 210 for eight wickets in the 50 overs.

Ejaz clean-bowled Steve Smith (36, Kepler Vessels 161) and Greg Ritchie (12, Captain Kin Hughes 11) was enticed to a stumping by keeper Vasi Bari. He finished with figures of four wickets for 43 runs.

Smith and Vessels were particularly slow on a good Adelaide oval wicket and when Smith went the total was 70 for one in the 25th over.

Australia were saved by Dean Jones, making his international debut. He scored an unbeaten 40 off 33 balls to whip up the run-rate after a middle order collapse.

Conquerors of Liverpool gain scant reward in next round

LONDON (AP) — Brighton and Hove Albion, conquerors of mighty Liverpool in the English F.A. Cup on Sunday, gained scant reward when the draw was made Monday for the fifth round of the knockout soccer competition.

Second division Brighton, beaten finalists in 1983, received tough away match against first division Watford, where the south coast team was hammered 4-1 in a League game last season before being relegated.

Watford, which finished runner-up to Liverpool in the first division championship last May, began the current season disastrously.

But the London team is now improving steadily and has discovered a new goalscoring sensation in Scotsman Maurice Johnston.

More than half the first division teams have already been eliminated from this season's F.A. Cup.

In the only other clear cut pair-

ing, new favourites Southampton will travel to second division Blackburn.

Southampton has yet to play at home in the tournament and manager Lawrie McKenna commented: "Once again we'll have to do our stuff away."

Because of numerous postponements and replays, Monday's fifth round draw threw up several intriguing possibilities.

If Telford United, the only part-time team left in the tournament, can eliminate second division Derby County on Wednesday, its reward will be a home game against either Norwich or Tottenham — both from the first division.

Third division Plymouth Argyle, through to the fifth round for the first time in 31 years, failed to earn the home draw manager John Hore had wanted.

"Obviously it's a little disappointing," Hore said of Plymouth's trip to either West Bromwich Albion or Scunthorpe, a postponed fourth round match which first division West Bromwich is firm favourite to win.

"But we have had West Bromwich watched and we have a chance," said Hore.

All set at Sarajevo

By Zlatan Husaric

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia — After the preparations lasting five years, Sarajevo is all set for the 14th Winter Olympic Games, the biggest sports event ever in Yugoslavia. From February 7 through 19, 1984, world public attention, not only that of sports fans, is expected to focus on sportsmen from 36 countries competing in this city surrounded with high mountains for favourite Olympic medals. The opening ceremony at the Kosevo Stadium is to be watched on TV by an estimated 2.5 billion people all over the world.

The games will be formally opened by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vukobratovic, and the Olympic flame lit by the Yugoslav figure skating champion Sanda Jukovic.

Sarajevo, which has lived for years with the five Olympic rings and the Games' Snowflake Emblem, has done just about everything to prove its good reputation in practice. Intensive work continued throughout the over 2000-day period since the international Olympic Committee



Trebevie, 1,629m above sea level, centre for bobsleigh and luge competitions

had chosen the city as the venue of the games. A city which, at the time, had only good conditions for skiing in the nearby mountains — few of the large urban centres can boast such terrain as those on Mounts Bjelasnica, Igman and Jahorina. It has turned into a modern winter sports centre, moreover, three indoor rinks and a speed skating course in the city add to its attraction for numerous foreign visitors expected to watch the games and create the necessary conditions for subsequent development of winter sports on a massive scale. And to round off this list of newly-built facilities, there is a bobsleigh and luge course on Mount Trebevie — only a 12-minute cablecar ride from the city centre — which has been highly assessed by international experts and which has attracted interest of several winter sports centres planning to build similar courses.

A wide variety of cultural and entertainment programmes will be available for both the competitors and visitors to see or hear in intervals between contests. These will include exhibitions of

Yugoslavia's rich cultural heritage, selected theatrical and film performances, and art exhibitions.

Firms both in Yugoslavia and abroad have shown keen interest in this sports event. The list of sponsors includes the names of many firms, and many still want to join it. The sponsors, including many producers of winter and other sports equipment, ice and snow machinery, ski lifts, and cars have helped the organisers thus ensuring the advertising rights.

Delegations of sponsors are expected in Sarajevo next month for what will amount to a "little economic summit". This, too, will be an opportunity for the establishment of contacts and long-term cooperation with Yugoslav businesses.

The borders of Yugoslavia, one of the world's most open countries, will be open still wider for all the competitors and visitors. Citizens of the 54 countries with which Yugoslavia has signed relevant agreements need no visas to enter it for this special occasion. Entry visas will not be required either from the competitors from countries with which no such agreements have been signed.

According to the applications received, about 3,500 sportsmen and nearly 6,000 journalists are due in Sarajevo, where accommodation has been prepared for an estimated 35 thousand visitors.

For Sarajevo, the Olympic Games mean, and this has been proved amply during the preparations — a real chance for development. New streets, squares and sports facilities spring up almost every day, giving the city a side-by-side with its well-

preserved medieval nucleus increasingly the outlook of a modern world metropolis. Fascinating features

IOC president visits Games facilities

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia (R) — International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch described arrangements for the 14th Winter Olympics as "fantastic" when he visited games facilities Monday.

Samaranch, accompanied by Sarajevo Organising Committee President Branko Mikolic, toured the Skenderija main press centre and the adjoining rink which will stage figure skating and ice hockey competitions.

The Spanish Olympic chief also inspected the white stone victory podium where medals will be presented, though some of the formality of the occasion was lost in the glare of tolling stone rock songs blasting out from the public address system.

"Everything is fantastic," Samaranch said before visiting the Zetra Sports Complex where the games opening ceremony will be held on February 7.

Meanwhile in Juvorinik on the Adriatic coast the Olympic flame, which arrived by air Sunday night from Greece, began its 5,300-km journey throughout Yugoslavia. During the next nine days more than 1,500 Yugoslav sportsmen will carry the torch through a total of 81 cities before it arrives in Sarajevo.

Concern over joint cycle-car races at Kyalami after deaths

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The deaths of two motorcycle racers at the Kyalami circuit on Saturday have caused concern over the staging of joint car and motorcycle meetings at the track.

A leading motorcycle magazine editor, Mike Fourie, described motorcycle racing in South Africa as "pure murder" and said safety at

Kyalami was geared only to cars and not to motorcycles.

Riders John Sneesby and Jan Jirksen lost their lives in separate accidents when they fell off their motorcycles. Sneesby was killed when his Honda left the track and ploughed into catch fences at 190 kph (120 mph).

Safety requirements for racing motorcycles and cars tend to be very different. Whereas hay bales cushion the fall for a tumbling rider, they present a fire hazard for drivers in fuel-laden cars who generally prefer to crash into catch fencing set well back from the edge of the track.

"Clark of the course" Mike Reid said it was impossible to have straw bales at a mixed meeting because of the fire risk, but added that with South Africa's relatively small population it was not economically viable to hold separate car and motorcycle meetings.

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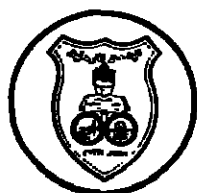
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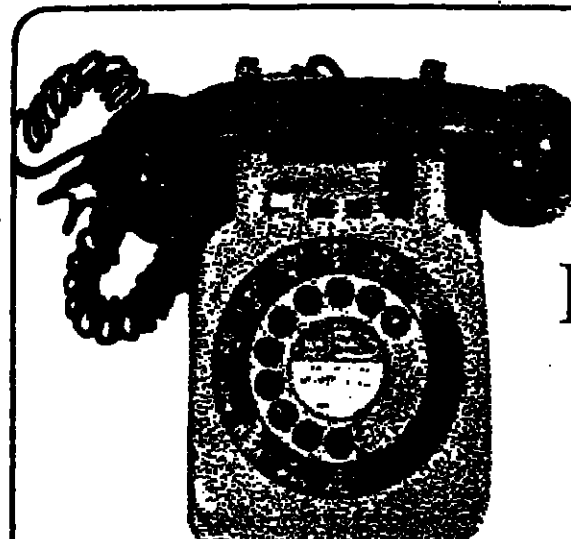
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Italian minister to visit S. Arabia

RIYADH (R) — Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria will visit Saudi Arabia on Feb. 3 for talks on bilateral cooperation, Italian embassy officials said Monday.

During his four-day visit, Mr. Capria was expected to see his Saudi counterpart Mr. Suleiman Abdul Aziz Al Salim and other officials as well as Italian businessmen here, they said.

More than 5,000 Italian companies have commercial links with the kingdom, and some 7,000 Italians are working on Saudi projects.

Dollar falls slightly

LONDON (R) — The dollar was slightly easier on foreign exchange markets Monday, showing little reaction to President Reagan's announcement that he will seek a second term.

In Far Eastern trading the U.S. currency hardened slightly against other currencies on the news from Washington, reaching 2.8192 West German marks.

But it failed to hold its gains when European exchanges opened, drifting down to 2.8155 marks, around its pre-weekend level.

Dealers said Mr. Reagan's announcement had already been taken into account by the markets, while last Friday's \$2.7 billion fall in U.S. M-1 money supply, covering cash and liquid bank deposits, was seen Monday to be weakening the dollar.

Poland raises food prices

WARSAW (R) — Poland's communist government raised food prices by an average 10 per cent Monday despite protests from official trade unions and leaders of the banned Solidarity labour movement.

The authorities originally wanted prices to rise by an average 15 per cent and to come into effect earlier this month, but they revised their proposals after consultation with the public revealed widespread opposition.

People in Warsaw said there appeared to have been little panic buying immediately before the increases, partly because many of the items affected are products such as pork and beef butter, which are strictly rationed.

Scores of pensioners, absentee workers and "professional queuers" who wait on behalf of other people, were lined up Monday outside shops selling scarce furnishing materials and fashionable clothes, but food markets were quiet.

Government officials said the consultations, unprecedented in Poland, had revealed support for small and gradual price rises designed to alleviate the burden of

food subsidies on Poland's battered economy.

Leaders of the new unions, which replaced Solidarity, have condemned the increases as too substantial in scope and said they will oppose any similar measures in future.

Solidarity's underground Provisional Coordinating Commission (PKK) released a bulletin last week that denounced the consultations as a fraud and accused the government of systematically aiming to reduce living standards.

Poland's influential Roman Catholic Church has joined the chorus of criticism, though more cautiously, saying last week that the increases would require Poles to make sacrifices at a time of hardship.

The government has behaved cautiously because previous attempts to raise prices, particularly of meat, have provoked violent public reaction and in July 1980 caused the labour revolt that gave rise to Solidarity.

Prices for rationed pork chops and ham, which take pride of place on a Polish dinner table, rose Monday by 23 per cent and 41 per cent respectively to the equivalent of \$4.70 and \$7.80.

Poles earn an average \$140 to \$150 a month and under Monday's increases will spend between eight and 10 per cent of that on meat.

China to spend \$1b on technology

DAVOS, Switzerland (R) — China plans to spend \$1 billion on Western technology in the coming year, Chinese officials said here Monday.

Mr. Yuan Baohua, vice-chairman of China's economic commission, gave the figure during talks with businessmen at a European management symposium, they said.

China expects to sign about 1,000 contracts for the import of industrial equipment or know-how this year, about 25 per cent more than last year.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening to spend your time building up whatever your usual duties and vocational responsibilities and duties happen to be and to see just where you can add to your income.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Discuss your ambitions with higher-ups and gain the support they can give you and also cooperate with their aims.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You have new aims in mind that need more study before you can reach them successfully. Garner all necessary data.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Keep any promises you have made meticulously and avoid trouble later on. Get routine work done in an efficient manner.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Show some practical thought for partners who are loyal and you appreciate being allied with.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Get right down to the work ahead of you and don't quibble or make any changes. Persevere to gain the respect of co-workers.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Your talents should be put on a more practical basis so that there can be a market for them. Be careful driving.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be more practical and please kin. If you do any entertaining, make sure to be with people who can be helpful to you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have a penchant for neatness and order and this is a fine day to exercise it. State your aims to good friends.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Good day to add value to your property by some repairs and slight modern changes. Get your accounts in order.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get into personal affairs that can bring you more of the things you want. Do something to impress your friends.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Make a plan along more worldly and practical lines and you can have that added security you desire. Show devotion to mate.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Show more friendship for dynamic friends and they can be of assistance to you. Take part in that group affair.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be capable of comprehending worldly and practical affairs and how best to utilize them to own advantage. There can be quite a success during the lifetime; provided a good education is given.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
1984, The McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed mixed after a quiet session and at 1500 the F.T. index was off 0.3 at 839.2. Dealers said there were no new factors affecting sentiment but the undertone was firm following the recent advance.

Pand O rose up 272 awaiting a Monopolies Commission report on the lapsed Trafalgar House bid. Hawker at 416 and Lucas at 211 were 10p apiece up and other leading issues were narrowly mixed.

Government bonds firmed up to half a point and official supplies of the £100 million 9½ per cent treasury 1999 stock were exhausted when trading at 94 ¼. The £150 million treasury nine per cent 1992-96 stock was established at 93 ½.

Powell Duffryn closed 26p up at 342 having touched a high of 34½ after news Hanson Trust has acquired 4.58 per cent. Hanson, currently bidding £212 million for London Brick, closed at 186 ex cap compared with 262 last Friday while London Brick fluctuated to show a penny fall at 163.

Rubber shares advanced after the proposed restructuring of Harrisons and Crosfield and Harrison Malaysian Plantations which may lead to offers for 10 rubber estate companies. House of Fraser closed up at 284 after press speculation about a possible bid from the U.S. stakeholder Lonrho rose 6 to 131.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4055 65	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2476 79	Canadian dollars
	2.135 45	West German marks
	3.1688 98	Dutch guilders
	2.2430 40	Swiss francs
	57.49 53	Belgian francs
	8.6060 90	French francs
	1715.00 1716.00	Italian lire
	234.52 62	Japanese yen
	117.00 113.00	Swedish crowns
	7.725 575	Norwegian crowns
	10.2050 2100	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	369.25 369.75	U.S. dollars

Japan exports 5.67 million autos in '83

TOKYO (AP) — Japan exported 5,669,510 passenger cars, trucks and buses in 1983, up 1.4 per cent from a year earlier, while importing only 35,286 autos, industry officials said Monday.

The modest export increase followed a 7.6 per cent decline in 1982 from a record annual high of 6,148,447 vehicles in 1981, an official of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said.

The association attributed 1983's rise to increased demand for new cars in the United States and Western Europe following economic recovery in the two areas that account for nearly two-thirds of Japanese auto sales abroad.

The exports consisted of 3,806,396 passenger cars, up one per cent from 1982, 1,822,429 trucks, up 2.8 per cent, and 40,685 buses, down 13.3 per cent, the official said.

The United States was the biggest importer, with 2,234,375 vehicles, or 37.7 per cent of Japan's total exports. They included 1,697,852 passenger cars, up 0.4 per cent from 1982, 536,477 trucks, up 29.7 per cent, and 46 buses, the official said.

Western Europe followed with 1,274,223 vehicles, up 13.5 per cent, the Middle East countries 623,313, down 12.2 per cent, and Southeast Asian nations 539,851, up 3.7 per cent, the official said.

He said Western Europe accounted for 20.1 per cent of Japan's exports.

The automobile importers association said Japan imported 35,286 autos, 0.6 per cent fewer than the 35,516 in 1982. West Germany continued to lead the import list with 26,787, up 0.3 per cent from 1982, followed by the United States with 2,646, down 25.7 per cent, and Britain with 2,210, up six per cent.

Saudi Arabia cites commercial motives for oil stockpiling

NICOSIA (R) — Saudi Arabia has accumulated large crude oil stocks outside the country purely for commercial reasons, authoritative sources in the kingdom were quoted Monday as saying.

The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said the sources insisted Saudi Arabia had put heavy and medium crude oils into storage because production of these types of crude would be disrupted by periodic shutdowns of offshore oil fields.

According to trade reports, some 23 to 25 tankers have been chartered to carry between 45 and 50 million barrels of crude to floating or land storage in the Far East, Caribbean and North-West Europe.

Oil industry sources have suggested that the floating stockpile was to minimise the possible disruption of oil supplies through the Gulf, through which one-sixth of the non-communist world's oil imports pass, in the event of an escalation in the war between Iran and Iraq.

MEES said the oilfield shutdowns were necessary to tie in associated natural gas produced in the fields with the rest of the Saudi gas system.

The storage is necessary to achieve a balance in Saudi oil sales between heavy and light crude oils, MEES quoted the sources as saying.

In order to market its Arabian light crude, which sells on the spot market at some 30 cents below the official level of \$29 a barrel, Saudi Arabia must offer buyers heavy crudes, which command a 45-cent-a-barrel premium, it said.

The first gas from a new project aimed at increasing Saudi Arabia's gas supplies is expected to become available this year, the newsletter reported.

It said the project, designed to boost production of gas not associated with crude oil production, was scheduled for completion in 1986, when the kingdom would be able to meet all its local gas requirements even if crude oil output fell to zero.

Quoting authoritative sources, it said the kingdom had over the past year been limited in its ability to lower crude oil output, because it had needed to produce crude oil to supply enough associated natural gas for local energy needs.

The new project will tap gas from a deep geological formation which underlies existing offshore oil fields.

Gulf states' trade surplus falls by 46%

KUWAIT (AP) — The aggregate surplus in the balance of trade of five Gulf countries has dropped by 46 per cent in 1982, compared with figures for 1981, according to official statistics published here Monday.

These statistics showed that during the same period the revenues from oil sales of these countries also dropped by 28 per cent, as a result of drastic cutbacks in crude oil production.

The balance of payments statistics, published in the semi-annual joint bulletin of the central banks and monetary agencies of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) member countries, showed that the surplus in the balance of trade of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar and Oman totalled \$53.1 billion in their favour at the end of 1982, compared with \$91 billion in 1981.

The 1982 figures for the six GCC member country, Bahrain, were not available.

According to the bulletin, Saudi Arabia's balance of trade surplus dropped to \$37.3 billion in 1982 down from \$73.5 billion in 1981.

It showed the UAE's balance of trade surplus during the same period retreated from \$11.6 billion to \$7.7 billion.

Kuwait's surplus was down to \$3.4 billion from \$8.3 billion. Qatar's to \$2.5 billion from \$3.9 billion, and Oman's to \$1.2 billion.

The central bank of Kuwait, representing government agencies of the GCC states, reported that the total balance of payments of these countries showed that aggregate revenues from their combined oil sales during the same period fell by 28 per cent — from \$139.8 billion in 1981 to \$100.7 billion in 1982.

B.A. to start Concorde flights to Miami

ATLANTA (Agencies) — British Airways is to introduce the first ever supersonic Concorde flights to Miami from March 27.

This new service will operate from London and back three times per week, via Washington. The speed of Concorde will reduce the present journey time between London and Miami by two hours and thirty five minutes, and will now provide daylight flights in each direction.

In fact, Concorde will offer the only daylight flight from Miami to London.

Concorde will leave London on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:35 p.m. and arrive in Miami at 1:35 p.m.

The return flight will leave Miami at 9:30 a.m. the following day, arriving in London at 9:45 p.m.

These flights will enable passengers travelling to Miami to experience for the first time the unique experience of Concorde travel both in the air and on the ground.

This new operation will be the speed of Concorde put Miami firmly on the map as a focal transfer point for travelling to the Caribbean, Central and South America.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

"It's a new video game for dieters. You gobble up as many goodies as you can before Richard Simmons catches you!"

Peanuts

Mutt 'n' Jeff

Andy Capp

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAVIA
METOC
DRIMBO
NAULCY

Remember, Mother knows best

WHAT YOU DON'T NEED IF YOU CAN TELL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GOOD ADVICE AND BAD ADVICE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AORTA GUILLE STUPID HYMNAL
Answer: What kind of an experience was it when he looked into the mirror? — A SHATTERING ONE

THE Daily Crossword by Judson G. Trent

ACROSS

1 LP, e.g.
5 Promenade
9 Stevedores' group; abbr.
12 Lord, for one
13 Chemical compound
14 Reign
16 Close, poetically
17 MX milieu
18 Golf club
19 Anagram for alarmingly
21 Force
22 Madrid agreement
23 Remove salt

DOWN

25 Hunting dog
29 Pries into
31 Parkway sign
32 Ca, pb or Ag
34 Ladle
38 Odd
40 C.B. item
42 Lament
43 Andrews, of films
45 Sgts.
46 Tibet neighbor
48 Taxi adjuncts
50 Wrap
53 Cell
55 Roast

56 Anagram for denominate
62 Fire comb.
63 — E. Lee
64 Fencing move
65 Spot for slots
66 Reason d—
67 River in France
68 Leading unit
69 Beat or heat
70 Different

24 Caesura
25 Daniels of silents
26 Last angle
27 Magnitude
28 Anagram for antagonist
30 Arabian gulf
33 Mother of Pollux
35 Fairy tale start
36 — about (approximately)
37 Bridge bid
38 Pumper-nickels
41 Accused
44 H.S. math
47 Gazed curiously
48 Slip by
49 Mileast
50 noble
51 Israeli desert
52 Tropical herb
54 — up (paid)
57 Fleck
58 Asian weight
59 Rainbow
60 Alencon's dept.
61 American humorist

Moscow accuses Washington of arms agreement violations

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union, in a diplomatic note it made public Sunday, has accused the United States of "contradicting" numerous arms accords and disregarding its commitments to arms reductions.

The complaints were made "a few days ago" to the U.S. State Department by the Soviet embassy in Washington, according to the Official News Agency TASS, which carried the text of the diplomatic communication.

Last Monday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan sent Congress a report alleging Soviet "violations and probable violations" with respect to a number of Soviet legal obligations and political commitments in the arms control field.

The Soviet aide-memoire made public on Sunday said this of Mr. Reagan's report: "As to the attempts of the American side to cast aspersions on the USSR's honest

and responsible approach to the fulfillment of its commitments they are untenable and can be qualified as being openly directed at worsening Soviet-American relations."

A U.S. embassy spokesman said the embassy would have no comment on what he described as a "private diplomatic communication."

Mr. Reagan's report said the Soviet conduct "raises doubts about the reliability of the USSR as a negotiating partner."

The Soviet statement said the aide-memoire "draws the attention of the American side to its negative actions in the field of arms limitation."

"The point at issue is the approach of the United States to the very process of arms limitation and reduction and the fulfillment of the legal and political commitments it has assumed in this field," the statement said.

The statement said the Soviet Union had shown patience and restraint while hoping the United States would "rectify the situation."

"This, however, did not happen," it said. "More than that, such negative actions have snowballed and become especially serious in the general context of the militaristic policy pursued by the present administration."

The Soviet statement also introduced a new angle in Moscow's public position on the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. It said the SALT II treaty prohibits its circumvention through third parties, or other countries, and that the

deployments therefore violated the treaty.

The second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty was not ratified by the United States because of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and controversy in the U.S. Senate over verification procedures and other issues.

A Western diplomat, who asked not to be identified, said medium-range cruise missiles were covered under a protocol to the SALT II, but that the protocol expired in December 1981. Another Western diplomat said the cruise and Pershing 2 missiles are medium-range, not strategic, and therefore not covered by the unratified SALT II.

The Soviets have maintained that deployment of the missiles in Western Europe has upset the U.S.-Soviet strategic balance because the rockets are capable of striking Soviet territory.

Gromyko arrives in Romania

BUCHAREST (Agencies) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived in Bucharest Monday for talks expected to focus on differences between Moscow and its Warsaw Pact ally over nuclear disarmament.

The official Agerpres News Agency said Mr. Gromyko headed a delegation of four senior government and Communist Party officials, but did not say which Romanian officials met them.

Diplomatic sources expected the visit to last two days.

Western diplomats have suggested that the Gromyko visit could be meant to smooth over differences, but might be the occasion for a stern warning to Romania to show more support for Moscow's stand on East-West issues.

Bilateral relations have most recently soured over Mr. Ceausescu's maverick stand on missile deployment, the Soviet pullout from the Geneva nuclear arms control talks with the United States and stationing plans for new Soviet missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Romania was the only country in the Soviet Bloc to call for arms reductions on both sides, officials here pointed out.

Mr. Gromyko last visited Bucharest in December 1981 for a Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting. His delegation was said to include Konstantin Ruskov, a party secretary responsible for relations with Communist parties, and Nikolai Ialtzin, a deputy premier.

Romania was the only Soviet member to skip a top ideological meeting in Moscow in early December, officials here disclosed.

"It was not useful to participate... it is useless to make propaganda plans as long as our position is different from others," a senior Romanian official told last week.

The official, who spoke on condition that his name not be used, said two things could have happened at the meeting:

"The Soviet Union and its close allies could have changed their position, which was not likely, or Romania could have changed its position, which was not likely either," he did not elaborate.



Robert Wagner gives Paul Newman a congratulatory pat after Newman was presented with the Cecil De Mille Award at the 41st Annual Golden Globe Awards Saturday in Beverly Hills California (AP wirephoto)

Terms of Endearment gets 4 Golden Globe awards

BEVERLY HILLS, California (AP) — "Terms of Endearment," a tummy and poignant film portrait of a mother-daughter relationship, led all film contenders at the 41st Annual Golden Globes with four awards, including best motion picture drama.

"Educating Rita" and "Flashdance" scored two awards each Saturday night, while the widely watched miniseries "The Thorn Birds" grabbed four television awards from the Hollywood Foreign Press Association.

Besides winning the best drama award, "Terms of Endearment" was honored for its screenplay, Shirley MacLaine's performance as a Texas widow and Jack Nicholson's supporting role as a middle-aged former astronaut.

The film, a box office success, is considered a strong Academy Award contender and Miss MacLaine expressed gratitude but said in her acceptance speech, "I did expect this."

The Foreign Press Association, which gives separate awards for dramas and for the category of musicals or comedies, classified "Terms" as a drama — a decision Miss MacLaine said must have been difficult given the film's al-

ternately comic and serious nature. Barbara Streisand's five years of work on "Yentl" — the story of a turn-of-the-century woman who masquerades as a man — paid off with awards for best musical and best director.

"I feel very grateful to have had the opportunity to make this film, and that to me is its own reward," said Miss Streisand, who produced, directed, co-wrote and starred in the film.

Julie Walters and Michael Caine both won comedy acting awards for "Educating Rita," she playing a spunky hairdresser and he playing her alcoholic literature professor.

The two awards to "Flashdance" were both for music — best original score by Giorgio Moroder and best song for "Flashdance."

That a feeling, which storied co-writer with singer Irene Cara and Keith Forsey.

In an unusual tie, the best drama actor award went to both Tom Courtenay for "The Dresser" and Robert Duvall for "Tender Mercies."

Fanny and Alexander, Swedish Director Ingmar Bergman's detailed saga of a wealthy family, was named best foreign film.

Basque guerrillas claim killing Spanish general

MADRID (R) — The Basque Separatist Group ETA has claimed responsibility for killing a Spanish general who was gunned down outside his home Sunday, police said Monday.

An anonymous caller telephoned a radio station in Madrid Sunday night and said ETA's political-military wing carried out the murder. Police said they were investigating the claim.

Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez was due to attend the funeral Monday of Lieutenant-General Guillermo Quintana Lacaci as police searched for the killers.

General Quintana, former head of the Madrid military region, was murdered despite ten days of rigorous security checks in the capital by police who suspected a top commando of ETA might strike.

The killing was a blow for Mr. Gonzalez's Socialist government, which has had limited success in

dealing with ETA, fighting for an independent state in the Basque region.

General Quintana died instantly when two men shot him three times in the head outside his home in a fashionable residential district of Madrid as he returned from mass shortly after midday.

His wife, Maria Elena, was hit in the leg and retired Colonel Francisco Gil Pachon, also accompanying him, was grazed by two shots.

Police set up security checks on main roads out of the city, at railway stations and Barajas Airport.

After the general's body was transferred to Madrid's forensic hospital, security officials said they thought ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) had carried out the attack in revenge for a recent crackdown on its activists in Spain and in southwestern France.

Police found 13 cartridges of the type used by ETA by the body.

Filipino demonstrators to continue march today

MANILA (R) — Several hundred anti-government demonstrators camped on the outskirts of Manila said Monday they would resume their 145 kilometre jog into the capital in protest against last Friday's referendum on the Philippines constitution.

Protest leader Agapito "Butz" Aquino, brother of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino, told reporters police had given them permission to resume at dawn Tuesday after they had agreed to be searched before starting, to be off the streets by dusk and not to block traffic.

About 500 hard-core joggers set out on Friday from Mr. Aquino's hometown in Tarlac, north of Manila, for Manila Airport, where the former senator was shot dead last Aug. 21.

Billed as "Tarlac-to-Manila", the protest got as far as the town of Meycauayan, just outside metropolitan Manila and 40 kilometres short of its destination,

when it was stopped on Saturday by armed police and the paramilitary Philippines constabulary.

About 1,000 mostly young people, including residents of nearby towns, joined the demonstrators in the square facing Meycauayan's 25th-year-old Roman Catholic Church.

The only reported arrests were on an alleged member of the Communist guerrilla New People's Army and a driver whom police said had grenades in his vehicle.

The protest was organised by several of the groups opposed to President Ferdinand Marcos that blossomed after the Aquino killing.

Butz Aquino said the joggers now hoped to reach Manila Airport by Tuesday evening. They had hoped to arrive as first results were being announced of last Friday's referendum.

Kohl discusses Kiessling affair with Woerner

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl summoned Defence Minister Manfred Woerner Monday for an explanation of the latest events surrounding the case of sacked NATO General Guenter Kiessling, a government spokesman said.

Mr. Kohl, who arrived back Sunday from a testing six-day visit to Israel, is under heavy pressure to resolve the affair, which has embarrassed both government and military.

Many political commentators have predicted that Mr. Kohl would have to sack Mr. Woerner, who abruptly dismissed the four-star general last month as a security risk after eyewitnesses claimed to have seen him in a homosexual bar.

Gen. Kiessling, a 58-year-old bachelor who was one of NATO's two deputy supreme commanders, has consistently denied ever being in the bar and the credibility of the four witnesses has been steadily

eroded. Three of them have said they are no longer sure the man they saw in the "Tom Tom" bar in Cologne was Gen. Kiessling.

Magazines and newspapers have published photographs of a man looking remarkably like him who police confirmed was a customer at the bar.

At first it seemed the military Counter-Intelligence Service (MAD), which produced the evidence against the general, would bear the main consequences and that Mr. Woerner might survive.

State Secretary Waldemar Schreckenberger, head of the chancellery, was also summoned by Mr. Kohl Monday, the spokesman said. Mr. Schreckenberger has been sharply criticised for attending the meeting between Mr. Woerner and the Swiss publisher, Alexander Ziegler, without telling the chancellor.

Mondale attacks Reagan administration record

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Democratic Party presidential hopeful Walter Mondale greeted President Reagan's announcement that he will seek re-election by accusing the administration of making the world a more dangerous place.

Speaking at a press conference shortly after Mr. Reagan's televised announcement Sunday night, Mr. Mondale said the 1984 campaign involved issues more basic and clearly defined than in any other battle for the presidency, in modern American history.

"Citing nuclear arms control as the most fundamental issue, he noted that all talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on controlling nuclear weapons had been suspended."

"Under the leadership of this administration, very clearly the world is becoming more dangerous. This is the issue of our time."

Mr. Mondale, a former vice president and now the leading contender for Democratic Party nomination to face Mr. Reagan in the Nov. 6 election, also attacked the Reagan administration for running up record budget and trade deficits.

Accusing the administration of practicing "voodoo economics,"

Mr. Mondale said, if elected, he would lead the United States back into a dominant and competitive economic position.

He also accused Mr. Reagan's government of "a dramatic departure from a sense of fairness."

He claimed that the government had shown insensitivity towards the unemployed, had trampled on civil rights legislation and was seeking to teach the country, "a philosophy of icy indifference."

"This administration is an administration of deficits: Record budget deficits, trade deficits, a record environmental deficit, record fairness deficit, a record arms control deficit and a record credibility deficit."

Mr. Mondale, one of eight Democrats seeking their party's presidential nomination, said: "I believe it's just beginning to dawn on them (the Republicans) that they are in trouble."

He rejected criticism that the previous administration of President Carter, in which he served, had seriously weakened America's defenses.

He counter-attacked by accusing Mr. Reagan of extravagant defence spending. "Mr. Reagan has taken a candy store approach — he wants to buy everything,"

U.S. president to seek re-election

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, saying he needs more time to work for peace and prosperity, had ended months of guessing by Americans and announced he will seek re-election in November.

Mr. Reagan, the most conservative president since Herbert Hoover half a century ago, disclosed his candidacy for a second four-year term in a five-minute televised speech from the White House Sunday night.

"Our work is not finished," he said. "I am therefore announcing that I am a candidate and will seek re-election to the office I presently hold."

Mr. Reagan, who took office three years ago after soundly defeating Democratic President Jimmy Carter, opens his election campaign with a United Republican Party behind him.

He faces no serious opposition and is almost certain to be nominated at the party's national convention in August.

In contrast, eight Democrats are battling for their party's presidential nomination, with former Vice President Walter Mondale far ahead in the opinion polls.

The Democrats will name their

presidential candidate in July and the general election will be held on Nov. 6.

Mr. Reagan, a former Hollywood actor and at 72 the oldest U.S. president in history, confirmed that Vice-President George Bush would be on the Republican ticket in November.

The Reagan-Bush campaign committee paid \$400,000 to broadcast Mr. Reagan's speech Sunday night over the three major television networks.

The president spoke after the committee held a champagne reception for Republican leaders in the White House.

Mr. Reagan, who will be 73 on Feb. 6, said his decision to seek re-election was a difficult one but he felt he should continue his efforts to create jobs, control government spending and seek world peace.

"Vice President Bush and I would like to have your support and cooperation in completing what we began three years ago," he said.

Mr. Reagan repeated charges that the United States under President Carter had become weak militarily, had suffered humiliation over the holding of American

hostages in Iran, and was on the brink of economic collapse.

"Well, things have changed," he said, citing lower inflation, taxes and interest rates. "As I said Wednesday night (in his State of the Union address to Congress), America is back and standing tall. But our work is not finished. We have more to do..."

Mr. Reagan backs free enterprise, the reduction of taxes and government spending, and the easing of government regulations on business.

His Democratic critics say his economic plan benefits the rich and hurts the poor. They want tax increases to reduce annual government budget deficits of about \$180 billion.

Mr. Reagan is riding high in public opinion polls because of personal charm and economic policy successes.

But political experts say he is vulnerable on foreign policy issues, such as the U.S. military involvement in Lebanon.

They also say he could take trouble from women and minority groups who charge he is not sincerely committed to racial and sexual equality.

Reagan's political script looks good

By Donald M. Rothberg
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan opened his re-election campaign Sunday with the political script looking like the juiciest part he's ever been offered: A steadily improving economy and a likely opponent particularly vulnerable to his big-spender rhetoric.

Yet the president also starts out with unique vulnerabilities that could trip up his dream of four more years in the White House.

No president has so polarised the American people since Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the 1930s and '40s.

The Reagan re-election campaign opened with the near certainty that his Democratic opponent would receive more than 90 per cent of the votes of blacks and a clear majority of ballots cast by women.

Polls, including those done for the Republican Party, show Mr. Reagan's rating about 10 per cent

lower among women than among men.

The front-runner in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination is Walter Mondale, who was vice president under former President Jimmy Carter. Mr. Mondale's background in the liberal wing of his party could make him particularly vulnerable to Mr. Reagan's attacks on big government and big spending.

In his announcement speech, the president said that when he took office the nation was "on the brink of economic collapse from years of government over-indulgence and abusive over-taxation."

Mr. Reagan's brief speech also was laced with reminders of the high inflation and interest rates of the final year of the Carter presidency.

The economy had tough times under Mr. Reagan, and while inflation dropped unemployment climbed sharply. But with unemployment declining and the inflation rate a low level, Reagan's

job rating in the polls has rebounded from its low levels of a year ago when the unemployment rate was above 10 per cent.

A Newsweek magazine poll done by the Gallup Organisation said last week that 56 per cent of Americans approve of the job Reagan is doing.

But polls aren't elections and they can be fickle.

Four years ago, President Carter's approval rating rose to 53 per cent as people rallied around the president at a time when Americans were being held hostage in the U.S. embassy in Iran. Nine months later, frustration over the hostages combined with a troubled economy to drive Mr. Carter from office.

For Mr. Reagan, a comparable danger could be the presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon and their casualties. Another political hazard impossible to measure at this stage is the fear of nuclear war and a nagging perception that Mr. Reagan may be too quick to turn to military force.

COLUMN

Rubbish piles up in Tel Aviv streets

TEL AVIV (R) — Rubbish piled up on Tel Aviv streets Monday as municipal workers demanding higher pay stayed away for the second day. About 70,000 local authority employees want compensation for wage erosion caused by Israel's 101 per cent inflation. They want the wages of lower grade employees raised to the average monthly pay of 35,000 shekels (\$285). As a result of the strike, municipal hospitals were restricted to providing emergency care only. Municipal offices were closed.

Actor charged with drug smuggling

LONDON (AP) — Police Sunday charged American actor Anthony Perkins, star of two spine-chilling Alfred Hitchcock movies, with smuggling cannabis and hallucinogenic drug (LSD) when he flew in from Los Angeles, police said. Perkins, 51, was arrested after customs officers searched his baggage at London's Heathrow Airport, was charged several hours later and released without bail, a spokesman at Scotland Yard police headquarters said. The actor was ordered to appear at Uxbridge Magistrate's court, West London, on Thursday to face charges of smuggling 8 grams of cannabis and three dosages of LSD.

Britain's 'oldest spy' dies

LONDON (AP) — Lt.-Col. Edward Boxshall, known as Britain's oldest spy, died last Thursday at age 86, his family said Monday. He did not quit working until two years ago. Col. Boxshall was an intelligence officer in World War I and from 1921 to 1939 represented British firms in Romania. In World War II he was an officer in special operations executive, which controlled undercover agents in Nazi-occupied territory. Until his retirement, Col. Boxshall was employed by the Foreign Office. A death notice in London's Daily Telegraph, which did not give the place or cause of death, said that the colonel had a "long and distinguished career in the service of his country" and would be greatly missed by his family and a "host of friends and colleagues internationally."

Father arrested for abandoning children

KUJIMAOTO, Japan (R) — A research worker has been arrested after his two children, aged one month and one year, were found abandoned on a freezing mountain in southern Japan, police said Monday. They said they found the one-year-old girl and her baby brother on 1,500-metre (5,000-foot) Mount Tatsuda on Kyushu Island after the children had been left for four hours in sub-zero temperatures at the weekend. The youngsters were taken to hospital but were off the critical list Monday. Police alleged Toshio Kujimaoto, 32, had taken his children from home after a domestic quarrel. They said he was found below the mountain asleep in his car and told them he was too drunk to remember anything.

More than 60 gold coins missing

CALCUTTA (R) — Eight more gold coins of historic value have been reported missing from the museum of India's prestigious Asiatic Society here, bringing the total believed stolen since 1970 to 66, a report to the society said. The society, which is celebrating its 200th anniversary this year, is now being revived after a period in the doldrums when historic Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit manuscripts were allowed to rot and several exhibits were found to be missing. According to the report to the society's council by Professor Dinesh Chandra Sircar, an historian who was asked to assess the gold coin collection, the society now has 66 fewer than in 1970 when 178 coins were catalogued. They are part of the society's collection of 24,000 coins, some of which date back to the fifth century B.C.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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A REAL TWO-WAY FINESSE

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
 ♠ K43
 ♥ A
 ♦ AKQ104
 ♣ Q863

WEST **EAST**
 ♠ Q762 ♠ 5
 ♥ K1084 ♥ QJ96
 ♦ 72 ♦ 953
 ♣ AJ9 ♣ K10742

SOUTH
 ♠ AJ1098
 ♥ 7532
 ♦ J86
 ♣ 5

The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
 3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
 Pass Pass

Opening lead: Four of ♣.

Appearances can be deceiving. A simple holdup play lured declarer to his doom on this deal.

North conducted a classic auction. He showed a good hand with five diamonds, four clubs three spades and, therefore, a singleton heart by jump shifting and then raising his partner's suit. South had just enough for game and no ambitions beyond that.

Declarer won the opening heart lead in dummy and

look the spade finesse. West allowed declarer to win the trick and, impressed with his success, declarer crossed to the king of trumps to repeat the finesse. When East showed out, declarer found he had already lost control. He tried valiantly. He gave up a club and the defenders forced dummy to ruff a heart.

Now declarer came to hand with a club ruff, cashed the ace of trump and tried to run diamonds. But West ruffed the third diamond and the defenders collected two hearts for down one.

There was a most unusual line of play available to declarer. After he had won the first spade finesse, he should next have taken the trump finesse the other way! While this play might seem crazy, it is actually a safety play. If West follows to the second spade and East wins the queen, declarer is still in charge. He can ruff the heart return in dummy, come to hand with the jack of diamonds and draw the last trump. Then he can run diamonds for his contract.

If West shows out on the second trump, declarer can rise with the king to repeat the marked finesse. Either way, he cannot be stopped from making ten tricks.